New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Passage of the French Spoliation Bill.

The National Observatory.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1855.

The Astronomical Observatory at Washington, established and conducted under the auspices of the Navy Department, has by name and by works familiarized itself to men of science, at home and abroad. But among the masses of our people little is known of it, and less interest is felt in its operations. This is owing, in great measure, doubtless, to the fact that all statements of its operations and its purposes have been made in the technical language of science, and thus at once enshrouded in a style of expression calculated to repel the masses from making themselves at all familiar with the institution, even by reading. I cannot doubt that a plain matter of fact description of the observatory in all its parts and belongings—divested, as far as possible, of unexplained technicalities, and so brought down to the comprehension even of those who know nothing of "star-gazing"—will be highly useful, interesting and popular. I propose to make the effort to present such popular description, so far as I may be able, in a short series of letters.

The object of an Astronomical Observatory is, directly, to furnish materials for the advancement of astronomical science,—to obtain, under new and varied circumstances, new facts, which may serve as additional tests of a received theory in regard to the relative location, quality, arrangement, motions, distances, &c., of the heavenly bodies, or furnish a foundation for new investigations. Every fact, the every hour come, is designed for use; and the uses of astronomical observations constitute the material from which the constructors of science select such as may best suit their own purposes. The operator and the observer, then—the man of theory and the man of practice—are by no means independent of, but are, rather, complementary to each other. Both are astronomers; both must be men of skill of a high order, and we may not hastily attempt the decision of relative superiority. Their mutual progress has been well described as an alternation in which the one is sometimes in advance, and again in arrear of the other, though rarely separated by more than a single step.

The practical uses of an Observatory are best presented by a statement of the uses of Astronomy,—for astronomical observation and computations are but the means by which all astronomical facts are obtained, and from which all astronomical principles are deduced. Am I understood? We all see the moon as it moves in its orbit. We know that it is a moon. But we learn its character and become familiar with its office,—its motion, its distance and everything else pertaining to it and bearing any relation to our own sphere,—by a series of careful observations and calculations which suggest a theory in regard to all these points, and then test and prove the accuracy of the theory, and so reduce the theory to admitted palpable fact. As a diamond which flashes so brilliantly upon the fair brow of beauty was of no practical value until dragged from its native bed, so the world of nature is full of rare jewels which are made of value to mankind only when laborious observation and calculation have brought them out from the crude mass of matter and given them specific form, classification and application. In other words,—without observation, we could have no astronomical science;—so, whatever astronomical science is worth, observation is worth,—and just in proportion as we add to accuracy in observation and computation, we add to the practical advantages of Astronomy to the world.

Astronomy is too often regarded merely as a curious study, well enough for those only who have abundance of time to waste in the pursuit of knowledge not necessary to the everyday business of life. He who so holds is unjust to himself and to the science, and his injustice unfortunately closes his eyes to the sublimest beauties of creation, and so deprives him of one of the greatest sources of pleasure which the Creator has offered to the mind of contemplative man. But it is the utilitarian view of this subject with which we have to deal. The applications of astronomy to the practical uses of life are numerous, and a knowledge of its principles and laws and facts is quite indispensable. By means of the celestial bodies we are enabled to determine the relative position of different points on the surface of the earth, to fix geographical latitudes and longitudes, and ascertain the form and dimensions of our own planet. Without these it would be quite impossible to make maps and charts of the land, the advantages of which are too familiar to need even passing attention at this time. The innumerable advantages we derive from navigation—that indispensible element of commerce, the mariner of map, and greatest element of the material advancement of nations—must be credited, in the first instance, to astronomy. If the mariner possessed no accurate knowledge of the positions and motions of the celestial bodies, he could not traverse the trackless ocean, or venture beyond the sight of the shore. The stars are, so to speak, the sailor's unerring "landmarks." With an accurate knowledge of them, he can direct his course whither he will, and the ocean, thus, instead of impossibly shutting in the nations it surrounds, becomes, instead, their means of more ready communication with each other. Astronomy also furnishes us the means by which to establish the divisions of time. To realize the value of this, we need only imagine the inextricable confusion that would arise in all departments of life, social, commercial or political, if we had no divisions of time—no mode of reckoning days, months or years.

Thus we have a definite idea of the chief uses of astronomy; and, as I have before suggested, the astronomical observer is the getter out of the stone, which the astronomical constructor works into his structure. It is the Observer and his apparatus that we propose now to study and describe. It is his business to determine, as exactly as possible, the position occupied in the apparent celestial sphere, by any given heavenly body at a definite time. This determination constitutes what is technically called an "observation." The problem thus stated may appear very simple; and with a loose reading of the "exactly" or the "possible," there is little trouble in solving it. But we shall presently show that there are difficulties not always thought of, nor when appreciated, always easy to be overcome, but which complicate the problem, and make of the observer's best results only approximations, more or less close to the things desired, according to his own skill and zeal on the one hand, and to external contingencies on the other.

The National Observatory was founded by an act of Congress, passed during the session of 1841-2, authorizing the erection of a building and the purchase of instruments, and appropriating for the purpose the sum of $25,000. The new establishment was to be under the control of the Navy Department, and incorporated with the Depôt of Charts and Instruments, already in existence, under the charge of Lieut. MAURY, to whom the superintendence of the whole was entrusted. The purchase of instruments and supervision of the construction of the new building were assigned to Lieut. GILLISS, who was instructed to confer with men of science at home and abroad, and, guided by their advice, to make such selection as would be best adapted to the ends in view. This duty was performed in the interval between September, 1842, and March, 1843. The erection of the building was commenced during the same time, and in October, 1844, the Observatory, as completed, was placed in charge of its Superintendent. Various changes and additions which have since been made, need not here be recounted; and I proceed to a description of the establishment as it now exists.

The Observatory is located in the western part of this city, on a small piece of rising ground—overlooking the Potomac River—called University-square, though more familiarly known, since the war of 1812, as Camp Hill. The whole square, containing about nineteen acres of land, is enclosed for the use of the Observatory.

The central or main building is fifty feet square on the outside, two stories in height, and surmounted by a revolving dome twenty-three feet in diameter, resting on a circular wall, built up to a height of seven feet above the roof. On each floor of this building are four rooms, separated by passages ten feet wide, crossing each other at right angles. Of these rooms one, occupied by the Superintendent, contains the library; the one directly over it is appropriated to part of the collection of charts for the use of the navy; and the remaining six are used as offices for computations and the manifold labors connected with the preparation of the Wind and Current Charts.

Of these last it is not our province now to speak, our business being with the astronomical department, and we will only remark in passing, that from six or seven to ten or more officers, according to the *personnel* of the Observatory, are constantly engaged in extracting from ever-arriving log books new materials, and arranging and classifying them for use. To this department Lieut. MAURY has given special attention, and the results of his study of the materials thus accumulated are before the world in his "Wind and Current Charts" and his "Sailing Directions." Many learned Societies in this country and Europe have shown their appreciation of his labors, by electing him a member or an honorary associate; and the solid men of New-York have presented him with a more substantial acknowledgment of the services he has rendered to navigation and the commercial world.

With this notice of the Hydrographical Department, I will close this letter, promising within a few days to resume the subject. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 27.

Mr. GOODWIN introduced a bill providing for the working of a steam dredge-boat in the harbor of Oswego. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. KERR offered a resolution calling on the President to inform the House, if not incompatible with the public interests, whether in any correspondence with the Minister of the United States at Madrid, and the Spanish Government or otherwise, it is insisted by the latter that the treaty of 1795, between Spain and the United States, is not applicable to the Spanish Colonies, and that we are not entitled to provisions of the benefit of said treaty.

Mr. BAYLY moved that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. KERR said he offered the resolution by request of a distinguished statesman, who formerly represented our country abroad.

The Spanish Government denies that Courts of Justice are open to our citizens for the collection of their debts, which the treaty referred to undertook to guarantee. It is a subject of vast importance.

The House refused to refer, and passed the resolution.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL.

Was then taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BAYLY, of Va., said he should move to strike out the enacting clause. He wanted to bring the House to a fair and considerate vote; not to take snap judgment, for every gentleman was as well acquainted with the bill now as they ever will be.

Mr. ORR, of S. C., was surprised at the motion. The opponents of the bill ought to have time to offer amendments. The gentleman from Virginia seems resolved that the details shall not be examined.

Mr. BAYLY said he would not now press the motion.

Mr. ORR offered an amendment, which was rejected, providing that no transfer or assignment made after Jan. 27, 1855, shall be recognized by the Board of Commissioners.

Mr. BARRY, of Miss., made a motion to strike out the appropriation which he subsequently withdrew. He said they who advocate the bill contend there is an obligation on the part of the Government to pay the debt. No man doubted the claim is larger than five millions; then why, with an overflowing treasury, scale down the claims? Would not this be scandalous, while admitting the justice of them?

Mr. KERR said it was a remarkable circumstance that those gentlemen who deny anything is due, object to the bill because it appropriates less than we ought to pay. If those for whom the bill is intended are content with five millions, surely its opponents ought not to object.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Me., remarked, the claimants had said in effect, give us this amount and we will release you from further obligation. In his opinion they would be stopped by the bill from the further prosecution of their claims.

Mr. JONES, of La.—Has any evidence been furnished that they will be satisfied with this sum?

Mr. WASHBURN—That is the general understanding.

Mr. HERSEES, of N. H., was opposed to the bill. If an appropriation was made, it should be to pay all that is honestly due; but he regarded it as an entering wedge of thirty or fifty millions more.

Mr. HARRIS, of Miss., said only such an amount should be paid as our Government would have been able to obtain by the continuance of the negotiation. This appropriation is too short for the jobbies and too long for the House, like FANNY ELSSLER's dress, which was too short for the galleries and too long for the pit. [Laughter.]

Mr. LYON, of N. Y., condemned the miserable piecemeal attempt which has been made to grind down the bill from five to one million of dollars.

Mr. WARREN, of Ark., was in favor of the bill. He thought too much time had been wasted, and was in favor of going into the House, and taking a direct vote; and moved to strike out the enacting clause with the view of accomplishing this object.

On the question being stated, Mr. LETCHER, of Va., rose and moved the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill be taken up.

The CHAIRMAN decided the motion out of order, and was sustained on an appeal from his decision by the Committee.

Mr. SAWYER, of Ga.—I move the Committee rise.

Mr. CUTTING, of N. Y.—And report the bill.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Penn.—With the recommendation that it pass.

Much confusion and disorder was now manifested in the proceedings.

Mr. WARREN said, seeing that gentlemen are serious in their efforts to amend the bill, I withdraw my motion to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. WALSH, of N. Y., said it was evident a majority of the House are in favor of the bill. They might as well meet the question now as at any other time. Further delay would be captious opposition. He regarded this as the most infamous and atrocious measure ever brought before a legislative body.

Mr. FLORENCE appealed to the friends of the bill to come up with a steady and determined purpose, and pass it, recognizing the right of the majority to rule.

Mr. ORR did not know whether the gentleman would find it an easy matter to crush out opposition.

Mr. FLORENCE—I meant fairly and honestly. [Laughter.]

Mr. ORR—No objection to that at all. [Laughter.]

Mr. LETCHER offered an amendment, to exclude Insurance Offices or assignees from Indemnity. Rejected by 46 against 78.

Other amendments were offered, discussed and voted down, when the Committee rose, and a bill similar to that of the Senate's was reported, and, under the operation of the previous question, passed by Yeas 110, Nays 76, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Aiken, Willis, Allen of Ill., Appleton, Bayly of Va., Bell, Banks, Bocher, Bell, Bennett, Benson, Bliss, Bragg, Brooks, Campbell, Chapman, Cavalier, Cummer, Chamberlain, Clingman, Cock, Crowin, Crocker, Cullom, Cutting, Davis of R. I., De Witt, Dick, Dickinson, Disney, Edmonds, Elliott of Mass., Everhart, Farley, Fenton, Fingler, Florence, Franklin, Fuller, Gamble, Giddings, Goodrich, Goodwin, Hastings, Haven, Hill, Howe, Hall, Imbrie, Jewell, Jones of Tenn., Kelly, Kittredge, Knox, Latham, Lyon, McCullock, MacDonald, McDougal, Mace, May, Mattesons, Maurice, Maxwell of La., May, Meacham, Middlesworth, Morgan, Norton, Packer, Parker, Pelton, Pennington, Phillips, Pratt, Preston, Purviance, Ready, Reese, Ricaud, Robbins, Rogers, Russell, Sabin, Seymour, Shower, Simmons, Stanton of Tenn., Stanton of Ky., Stevens of Mich., Strain, Taylor of Ohio, Talley, Thurman, Trout, Upham, Vansant, Wade, Walbridge, Walker of Ill., Walker of Wisc., Walbridge of Mich., Wells, Wentworth of Ill., Wentworth of Mass., Westbrook, Wheeler, Yates, Zollicoffer.

NAYS—Messrs. Jas. C. Allen of Ill., Bayley of Ga., Bontwell, Barry, Benton, Bowie, Chaffee, Chaine, Christian, Cobb, Colquitt, Cox, Craige, Davis of Ind., Dawson, Dunbar, Eastman, Eddy, Elliott of Ky., Ellison, English, Etheridge, Faulkner, Goode, Greenwood, Hamilton, Harlan of Ohio, Harris of Ind., Harris of Ala., Harris of Miss., Hendricks, Hoon, Hibbard, Hillyer, Houston, Johnson of Ga., Jones of N. Y., Jones of Tenn., Jones of La., Kowell, Kurtz, Lamb, Letcher, Lewis, Lilley, Lindsley, McMullen, McQueen, Miller of Ind., Millson, Morrison, Murray, Nichols, Olds, Orr, Perkins of La., Powell of Va., Sickley of Ohio, Smith, Sapp, Stephens, Stevenson, Thompson, Thurston, Walton, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Ala., Smyth of Penn., Stuart of Ohio, Stuart of Mich., Taylor of N. Y., Walsh, Watkins, Wright of Miss., Wright of Penn.

The question was then stated on agreeing to the title of the bill.

Mr. WALSH moved to amend its title.

The Clerk had scarcely commenced reading the bill, amid laughter, when Mr. BAYLY rose to a question of order.

Mr. LETCHER—Let it be read through.

Much confusion now ensued, amid mingled cries of "I object," "Object," "read," "read," &c.

The amendment was then read, and is as follows:

"An act to accomplish the following objects: First, To enable sundry unscrupulous and grasping companies of speculators and brokers to still further aggrandize themselves, in the unmeaning, unused name of the widows and orphans, by paying over those by whom help-lessness and necessities they have already amassed fortunes. Secondly, To replenish the purses and brighten the mercenary hopes of the several agents, lobbyists, &c., of Washington, who are personally interested in the passage; and also, to the extent that it may, (Excessive laughter.) Thirdly, To replenish the national treasury so effectually as to therefore preclude the possibility of its funds ever again running one inch above low water mark. [Excessive laughter.]

The Yeas and Nays were then demanded on agreeing to Mr. WALSH's amendment.

The Speaker, in answer to a question from Mr. WARREN, (of Me.,) decided that the amendment was in order.

Mr. WARREN—I move to lay the amendment on the table.

A VOICE—That would kill the bill.

Mr. WARREN—Then I'll not make the motion. [Laughter.]

Mr. WASHBURN—I think an insult is offered to the House by this amendment.

The SPEAKER—The Chair does not like to assume the prerogative of determining such nice questions.

Mr. FLORENCE—The language of the amendment is historically untrue, indecorous in language, and is a reflection on what has been ascertained to be the opinion of the majority of the Senate and the House, and being so, ought not to be admitted in a legislative body. This is my point of order.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from New-York (Mr. WALSH) thinks very differently.

Mr. WALSH—I hope no friend of the bill will object to setting forth its true object.

Mr. ORR—As gentlemen want to cavil over the bill I move that the House adjourn. Negatived.

Owing to the, continued confusion the Speaker said he should be compelled to call the Sergeant-at-Arms to take care of some gentlemen, as his power to enforce quiet was exhausted.

Mr. ORR moved an adjournment until Tuesday next. Negatived.

The question now occurred on the adoption of Mr. WALSH's amendment.

Mr. BAYLY—I ask the gentleman to withdraw it. He has had his fun.

Mr. WALSH rose to explain.

Mr. EDGERTON—I object to the gentleman's withdrawing or explaining.

Mr. WALSH's amendment was then rejected, and his vote being the only one in its favor occasioned much laughter.

The House then adjourned.

From Washington—Col. Kinney's Expedition, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 28.

Col. KINNEY has written a letter to the *Union* denying the reports as to the fillibustering character of his Central American Expedition, and says the affairs of the expedition are progressing satisfactorily, and that success is certain.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 27.

The following cases will come up in the Supreme Court next week:

Monday—No. 49, Booth *vs.* Clark. Tuesday—No. 50, Bruce *vs.* The United States; No. 51, Hendrickson *vs.* Hinckley. Wednesday—No. 52, Stevens *vs.* Gladding. Thursday—No. 53, Short's executors, *vs.* The State of Pennsylvania. Friday—No. 54, Wright *vs.* Matthison.

VESSELS ASHORE IN BOSTON HARBOR.—The brig *Bloomer*, of Halifax, is ashore at Ram Head, Broad Sound, and will, no doubt, go to pieces. An attempt was made to save her yesterday afternoon, but with no success. One boat from the ill-fated vessel containing several men, reached the shore in safety, about 5 o'clock P. M.; but another boat, also containing a number of individuals, was upset, and they swam ashore at Lovell's Island, where, as there is a house upon the island, they were no doubt made comfortable. The brig has bilged, lies head off shore, masts standing, but the cargo may be saved.

In the outer harbor, the ship *Richmond*, for New-Orleans, dragged her anchor and went ashore on the S. E. side of Long Island. The steam tug *R. R. Forbes* went to her assistance, and this morning returned, reporting that the ship was tight, and will have to lighten before she can be got off.

[*Boston Transcript*, Jan. 27.

The *New-Bedford Mercury* says that ex-Governor CLIFFORD is now convalescent, and with every prospect of being able to resume the important duties of his profession in the course of a few days.

STATE AFFAIRS.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

Disbanding Military Companies.

THE SENATOR AND SAM.

SAM REVOLVING.

THE VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1855.

The Hard-Shell State Central Committee held a solemn conclave at Congress Hall last evening. I send the resolves adopted, and in addition gather some few items of their doings. Among the informal matters considered was the defection of the *Argus*, and its transfer over to the Softs. No official action was had by the Committee, but it is understood that of the seventeen present, a decided majority closed their connection with that journal before they left town. The present condition of political parties—the new elements and new issues that have been made up within the past year, were also duly considered, and though the journal of proceedings does not indicate that these questions were entertained, I think I am justified in assuming that the Committee were decidedly of the opinion that there was nothing to justify or call for the formation of another organization, and that the Hard-Shells were particularly called upon to refrain from any action in harmony with the projected organization.

No proposition to fuse with the Softs was raised, nor would it have been entertained had it been made. Not that such a fusion is deemed impossible, but the Administrations are shrewd enough to know that a little expense will enhance the value of a final acquiescence and secure to them high considerations when the spoils are to be divided.

STATE JUDGMENTS AND THE CANALS.

In the Senate there was little of general interest accomplished. Almost the entire session was devoted to the discussion of a proposition to raise a Special Committee on the judgments obtained against the Sing Sing Prison, which motion prevailed; and in considering the details of the bill to provide for taking the next census of the inhabitants of the State, without concluding the Committee of the Whole reported progress on the latter.

BANKS SHALL NOT DISCOUNT ON THEIR SURPLUS.

Mr. HUTCHINS introduced a bill to prohibit any bank from discounting on its surplus funds, and requiring all banks to divide such surplus funds among their stockholders, at least once in each year, when said funds amount to over 10 per cent. on their capital.

BROOKLYN BUYING REAL ESTATE.

Mr. HUTCHINS proposed to authorize the city of Brooklyn to purchase from the United States Government the real estate lying eastward of Vanderbilt-avenue, at a sum not exceeding $500,000, providing that a majority of the Common Council of the city of Brooklyn shall ratify said agreement.

REGULATING THE SHARE ON UNCURRENT MONEY.

Mr. FIELD introduced a bill making it unlawful for any person or corporation to purchase any bank bill issued by a bank in this State at a discount of more than one-quarter per cent., unless the bank issuing said note shall have failed to redeem its notes according to law. It is also made unlawful for any person or corporation to sell any such note at a discount of more than one-quarter per cent. A violation of these provisions shall be punished by a fine of $1,000, to be recovered, with costs of suit, in the name and for the benefit and use of any person who shall make complaint.

REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE.

Among the petitions presented in the House was one praying for the removal of the Quarantine establishment on Staten Island. [illegible] never be permitted to remain longer a locality, and [illegible] prayer of the petitioners will be granted in some manner. To this end, the Representative from Richmond, Hon. JOHN F. RAYMOND, is working with great distinctness, and if [illegible] the object, I have no doubt it will be accomplished.

[illegible]

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably this morning on the bill to prevent the sale of unwholesome or impure food. It provides that "Any person who shall sell or offer for sale any milk produced from cows the use of which shall be injurious, deleterious or unwholesome food," shall be liable to a fine of $100, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months. Any person who shall sell or offer for sale adulterated milk, shall be liable to a fine of $[illegible]

LIENS ON VESSELS.

The Committee on Commerce reported favorably on the bill to amend the Revised Statutes, "Of proceedings for the collection of demands against ships and vessels." It creates a lien for sums of $20 and upwards, contracted for the purposes named in Sec. 1, title 3, chap. 8, part 2, of the Revised Statutes. The second section of the said part, chapter and title is to be amended, so as to provide that such debt shall cease to be a lien at the expiration of sixty days after the return of the vessel to the port where the lien was created, and shall cease immediately after the vessel shall have left such port, unless within ten days thereafter a specification of the lien be deposited in the County Clerk's office.

AN EXPLANATORY ACT.

Mr. BLANCHARD introduced a bill to explain and amend "an act concerning passengers in vessels coming to the City of New-York." It provides that the persons becoming chargeable upon any city, town, etc., and for whose support the Commissioners of Emigration are to provide, "shall be deemed and taken to include all persons otherwise within the description and provisions of such act, who shall be or become the inmates of any almshouse, lunatic asylum, workhouse, house of correction, jail, penitentiary, bridewell or prison, under commitment, sentence or conviction by any officer or officers, court or magistrate, under any law of this State, as vagrants or disorderly persons." It is further made the duty of the Commissioners of Emigration to receive and provide for all persons who shall become chargeable upon said City, for whose maintenance it is made their duty to provide by the act referred to. And the Governors of the Almshouse "shall have the right, and it is their duty to transfer to the care of the Commissioners of Emigration, all such persons as may be chargeable upon said City.

RECORDING CONVICTIONS FOR VAGRANCY.

It is proposed to repeal the second section of the "act requiring Police Justices in the City of New-York to file records of all convictions of vagrancy," passed April 12, 1853. The repeal of the section leaves the Ten Governors the right to discharge, in their discretion, persons committed on the charge of being vagrants.

COURTS OF CONCILIATION.

Mr. BLANCHARD proposes to establish Courts of Conciliation, to have jurisdiction in cases of libel, slander, malicious prosecution, breach of promise of marriage, assault, battery, false imprisonment, and claims for debt not exceeding $100. In the City of New-York, the said Courts are to be held by the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts and Court of Common Pleas, to be designated by the Judges of their respective Courts.

REGULATION OF RAILROADS.

Mr. BURNELL has introduced a bill to regulate railroad corporations incorporated under the laws of another State to operating railroads in this State. It forbids the leasing of any railroad incorporated under the laws of this State, by a foreign corporation, unless the said corporation shall deposit with the Comptroller securities amounting to $100,000, conditional that the said corporation will pay all taxes duly assessed upon said railroad, its fixtures and appurtenances, and all judgments obtained on the said corporation. It shall not be lawful to charge more than two cents a mile for the transportation of passengers over any road so leased. This bill is to have a bearing upon the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad, which has been bought, and is now operated by the Western Railroad, running from Albany to Boston.

WON'T AGREE.

The House resolution to provide for the appointment of a Committee to examine the police courts, which passed one, in the City of New-York, went up to the Senate, and was there amended so as to make the Committee two Senators and three Assemblymen. They came down again for concurrence, but the House refused to concur, so they are to go back. If the Senate adheres to its amendment, I am afraid there is no chance for raising the Visiting Committee.

PAYING FOR INSTRUCTION.

The Committee on Colleges, reported in favor of appropriating $2,000 from the United States deposit fund, for the payment of such Academies as were provisionally appointed by the Regents of the University to instruct in Common School education.

WHERE THE MONEY IS TO GO.

We had this morning the first installment of the annuals from the Committee of Ways and Means. This initiative wedge appropriates $800 for fuel for the capitol and public offices; $2,000 for the compensation of the Inspector-General; $4,000 for standard weights and measures furnished the Counties of Allegany, Clinton, Essex, Fulton, Greene, Montgomery, Orleans, Rockland, Schenectady and Ulster; $500 to pay for services rendered in examining the affairs of the Mohawk Valley Farmers' Insurance Company.

REDEEMING THE HARLEM RIVER.

By a bill introduced by Mr. AIKEN, the Mayor, etc., of the City of New-York, are to be authorized to remove so much of the Harlem Bridge as forms an obstruction to the navigation of the Harlem River, and to then construct a bridge of a width of not less than the present bridge, with a draw in width at least thirty-six feet.

HOW THEY ATTEMPTED TO SAVE AT THE BUNGHOLE AND LOST AT THE BUNG.

There was a pleasant little excitement among the pages this evening, when the Committee on the expenditures of the House reported in favor of allowing the juvenile statesmen emoluments amounting in value to $5. The report was debated at considerable length, and finally adopted, the Ayes and Noes being called, by a vote of affirmative to 43 negative,—so the boys are to have their $5 worth of pens, ink and paper. The principal plea of those who opposed the resolve was the exhausted condition of the State Treasury, and in making statements relative thereto, they occupied nearly all the time used up in the consideration of the report. Let us see how well they served the State. It is estimated that the cost of a day's session of 24 hours amounts to, in round numbers, $700. First and last about one-fifth of a day's work. Cost of the debate $136. Here are twenty-two boys, which, at $5 each, makes $110—loss to the State, if the report had been rejected, $40. But the report was adopted—loss to the State, all the time passed in the endeavor to reject it, $136.

THEY WOULD NOT ADJOURN.

Efforts were made in both Houses to effect an adjournment until Monday—in both Houses the effort failed. The conclusion I draw would not be complimentary to the assembled wisdom, so I refrain from giving it publicly, consoling myself with the reflection that the people are with me. J. H. S.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1855.

SUPPRESSING INTEMPERANCE.

The bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors was in order last evening. Progress made very slow—the debate animated and interesting, but resolved almost exclusively to the opponents of the bill. Among the speakers on that side was Hon. ROBERT B. COLEMAN, who on a motion to strike out the second section, made an earnest, manly and intelligent exposition of his views, in opposition, not only to the details of the measure, but to the principle which had brought it into existence. The drift of his remarks went to show that further legislation was unnecessary, and in proof of this he read the following letter from Mayor WOOD, of your City:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1855.

Hon. R. B. COLEMAN, Astor House—*Dear Sir*: In reply to yours of the 23d inst., I have the honor to say that my official engagements have been so pressing that I have not had time to read the prohibitory bill now before the Legislature, of which you ask my opinion, and therefore cannot form a judgment of its provisions.

In answer to another inquiry, as to my opinion of the efficacy of the present laws, if properly executed, I reply that, if properly and [illegible] from the non-execution of present laws, flow from the character of the laws themselves. It is a popular error to mistake bodies administrative and legislative for detectives. This mistake has been productive of unmeaning and [illegible] legislation upon all subjects. Until the books are so full of laws that none but the most earnest and studious lawyers can tell what is and what is not law.

I regret that it is impossible for me at this time to go at length into the subject of the suppression of intemperance and the proper mode to effect it, as your letter came to me [illegible] with credit, that the reform effected by me in the Sabbath drum-drinking has not been by [illegible]. Until yesterday no licensed hotel keeper, no [illegible] had been molested—and yet not a Sunday (Sabbath) passes but some of these open upon the Sabbath, for the sale of liquor, has been reported from 8 to 9 before the commencement of my administration, to the last Sunday.

Very truly yours, FERNANDO WOOD.

The remarks made by Mr. COLEMAN were thought to require answering, and Mr. LEIGH replied; though it is the settled policy of the friends of the bill to leave the speaking to the opposition, Mr. O'KEEFE and Mr. MAGUIRE, of New-York, and Mr. BAKER, of Montgomery, continued the debate in opposition to the bill, and at 6 o'clock the Committee rose and reported progress.

To-day the regular order of business again brought the House in Committee of the Whole on the Temperance bill, and progress was again reported, no vote having been taken on Mr. COLEMAN's motion to strike out the second section. Slow work, you and your readers will say—and slow work I shall note it. But the deepening darkness heralds the approaching dawn, and to the slow movement of which we complain may soon change to a more spirited measure—a quicker music, with which it will puzzle some of the dancers to keep time. I think that those who have the bill in charge will not endure much more talk and no measurements, and at an early day I should not be surprised if the House refuse the Committee leave to sit again—take it from the Committee of the Whole—send it to a Select Committee to report complete, and making its third reading a special order as soon thereafter as it can be engrossed. There is a certain drilled majority, that can thus act, if so disposed, and I think such a disposition begins to make itself manifest.

WHAT WILL BE ITS FATE IN THE SENATE.

That is a question easily asked—easily answered too, perhaps, but I shall not attempt to do so. It is rumored around the capitol that one of your Senators feels confident that he holds the balance of power in the Senate. Rumor again says that the Senator feels anxious to defeat the election of WM. H. SEWARD, and if the opponents of the bill in the House will make good that result, they may have, as a *quid pro quo*, the defeat in the Senate of the bill for the suppression of intemperance. Rumor further says that the same Senator has thought that he may be called to represent the State at large at Washington, instead of a Congressional District, and has lately intimated as much in a letter to a friend in your City. Human nature is prone to indulge in flights of fancy, and all these rumors may be true. If they are, was not the ceremony of initiation rather superfluous?

ALTERING THE MILITIA LAWS.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported favorably on Mr. WATERBURY's proposition to amend the militia law, so as to require that all military companies shall be composed of at least, one-half native born citizens. The bill was then referred to a Committee of the Whole House.

DISBANDING TROOPS.

To the resolution passed by the House at the suggestion of Mr. WATERBURY, the Adjutant-General makes the following answer:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1855.

D. W. C. LISTLEBURN, *Speaker of the Assembly*:

In reply to the resolution of the Assembly, [illegible] state, I would respectfully state that the Adjutant-General's Department afford no evidence, nor do documents on file in the office present any facilities or means of discovering that any Regiment, Battalion or Company has been organized in violation of section 4, article 1, title 4, of the Militia Laws of 17th April, 1854, now in force.

I have the honor to be,

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WATTS DE PEYSTER, Adjutant-General.

In connection with this subject, I copy from the books in the Adjutant-General's Office the following letter. It was written, I understand, in answer to a letter from Gen. BURNSIDE, asking the Adjutant-General to discharge a military company organized in some neighborhood of men who did not reside within the limits of the command to which it was attached. This reply will serve to show [illegible] that I have awarded him. J. H. S.

[illegible]

the instrument of propagandism, that Christianity was overturned and Papacy built upon its ruins.

And it was precisely during this age of Darkness, [illegible] of Light, especially [illegible] that the existing monuments of art in Italy were constructed. It was from the twelfth to the seventeenth century that the Papacy was built up and established; it was during this period that it mastered and controlled the minds of men in Italy; it was then that this country was covered over with churches, abbeys and monasteries, and it was then that the genius of RAFFAELE, AGOSTO, ANDREA DEL SARTO, CORREGGIO, and hosts of others, was exhausted in painting Virgins and Saints, or in executing graven images of the father, son and holy ghost—for the worshippers in these religious temples.

It is not my present purpose to enter into any criticism upon these performances; my design is to show their origin, and to make this introductory to some remarks upon religion, as it now presents itself to the observation of the traveler, not in a theological, but a social and political point of view. Since the era of art to which I refer, Italy has been swept by successive revolutions. Its whole soil has been repeatedly trodden by the heel of despotism, and as often stained with the blood of civil strife. Whole towns have been leveled to the ground, the walls of cities have been demolished, churches have been despoiled, palaces plundered. For centuries the armies of Germany, France, Spain and England ravaged both town and country; and in modern times—for the last two hundred years—the picture dealer and the antiquary have prowled through the land, laying remorseless hands upon whatever fell in their way.

Thus the galleries of the north of Europe, both public and private, have been filled with the spoils of art, filched for the most part from the ecclesiastical edifices of the little Peninsula. But the stores are not yet exhausted. Not only are the public collections here at Florence, and at Rome, Naples, Milan, Bologna, Venice, still the admiration of the world for the number, splendor, and variety of their contents, but the private collections are such as in any other country would excite astonishment for their extent and value.

But the most marvelous part of all is, that countless churches, not only in the cities, but spread through the villages and hamlets, or standing aloof in isolated spots, haunted perhaps by historical memories—are still existing, their whole interior, ceilings, chapels and altars, covered with paintings and marbles, many of them by the great masters. There are at least twenty of these buildings in this city of not 100,000 inhabitants, any one of which could furnish a rich gallery of gems of art.

It is impossible to convey by mere words the full force of this, considering that such has been the state of things for ages. In order to appreciate it, a person must visit Italy, and there, if he would unravel the artistic, social, and political marvels that surround him, he might especially study the history of the Papacy from the time of GREGORY VII. to the death of LEO X. He will thus see that, for about four hundred years, the *Church* held absolute sway over Italy, then the richest and the most civilized portion of the world; he will see that under its will, the wealth, and power of princes, the genius of artists, and the labor of the million were all put in requisition to symbolize religion—to build it in stone—to bring the Trinity down upon the earth—to place God and His angels in visible contact with the Pope and the priesthood. All these were chiseled in marble, or painted in fresco and oil. Heaven was opened in vast pictured domes, artfully tinged with a winning, seductive light; and Hell yawned with its glowing fires, from the dark and dread obscurity of frowning arches and dim unfathomed recesses. So multiplied were churches and other religious edifices—so entirely was society melted and woven in with Catholic ceremonials—so completely was every house and home under the direct influence of the hierarchy—that all Italy seemed but one vast monastery—a St. Peter's, spreading its tracery across the firmament, from the rising to the setting sun.

We must go back to this period and study its records, in order to understand what we now behold—the wrecks of a by-gone age. These are not only wonderful in themselves, but they enable us to comprehend the means by which the most wonderful human institution which the world has ever known—the CATHOLIC CHURCH—was founded. It was founded in idolatry—that love of image-worship—that original, universal and daring sin of fallen man, in all ages of the world. This was and is its central idea, established by the employment of architecture, painting and sculpture—all in the vigor of a new life, and all made subservient to the adoration of a visible Trinity, of the Madonna and a countless retinue of incarnate gods and goddesses, bearing the names of St. Patrick and St. Bartholomew, St. Catherine, St. Anna and the like. It was founded by the use of pantomime and theatrical representations, making religion a spectacle and every church a theatre. Here priests and prelates passed before the spectators, clad in gaudy robes, and wearing the insignia of a masters of life and death—as well to the body as the soul. And thus rose that lofty fabric, that mysterious edifice, that dread dominion which the SAMSON LEVINE could not shake down—which has defied all revolutions; which has marched out of Italy and even now stretches its roof from St. Petersburg to San Francisco, and is sustained by the worship of two hundred millions of people!

And such as the Church was here in the olden time, it is now, except that it is shorn of much of its glory and a portion of its power. It can no longer wield the Inquisition to win proselytes; its prelates dare no longer employ the wheel, the wedge and the gridiron to woo souls into the sweet bosom of the Church; it dare not sell indulgences, or keep hired stabbers; it dare not elevate to the highest ecclesiastical rank the bastard offspring of popes and priests who have trifled with their vows. And this, not because the Church condemns these things,—for we all know that in its Age of Light, the golden era of Catholicism, they were its common and chosen practices. If they no longer belong to the policy of Popery, we must believe that it is because the opinion of mankind, not the virtue of the Church, forbids them. It is very certain that when it ruled the civilized world, vice, crime, oppression and cruelty prevailed in society, and were all openly sanctioned and approved by the practices of the Romish Church.

In these respects, there is a difference between the Church of former times and that of the present day. But still the same spirit, the same leaven, the same principle, [illegible] even this evening, the [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] glorious edifices; the same pantomimic ritual, the same scenic devices, the same dramatic machinery which built up the Church, constitute its machinery at the present day. In entering one of the churches of Florence I cannot but feel that I am in a temple devoted to idolatry. From the arches above, in glowing frescoes or imperishable oil, God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, in the form and hue of flesh and blood, look down in infinite majesty or with sympathetic compassion. The Virgin, tender and mournful, gleams upon me from altar, chapel and alcove; saints, immortal in the calendar and familiar in the almanac, invoked as protectors in life and as saviours in death, are visible in the niches and upon stained window glasses—some in the agony of crucifixion, and some in the fruition of canonized martyrdom. And the priests chant the glory of the Saints, and mumble Latin to the Madonna, and the organ carries the trembling chorus to the soul. And then the priests kneel, and perform symbolic pantomime before graven images, and all the people say Amen.

And is not this idolatry? Is this the worship of that God who dwells in temples not made with hands—of Him whom eye hath not seen, nor ear heard?

Can this be the Christian religion, this worship which exhausts itself in external rites—in genuflexion, in the counting of beads, in the signing of the cross, in sprinkling holy water, in eating consecrated wafers, in kissing relics, in burning tapers, in endowing shrines with flowers, gold and gems?

Christ placed religion in the heart. In no statesman, ancient or modern—in no philosopher, no founder of a State or a sect, neither in MOSES, nor ZOROASTER, nor in PLATO, nor MAHOMET, nor GADAMI, do we find a principle so profound, a policy so omnipotent, as this set forth by the author of the Gospel. It reaches the springs of action, it masters the soul, it moulds the character. Christ's religion, therefore, is not idol-worship; it is not the religion of a hierarchy; it is not a responsibility, in the matter of faith, to a State or priesthood. It lays the axe at the root of all these. It would overturn all despotisms founded upon creeds; it would annihilate all tyranny over individual conscience. It gives absolute freedom of opinion, freedom of worship, to man. It treats man as God made him, a being created in his own image—with liberty and its correlative responsibility. Religion is thus between man and God. How deep, how solemn, how elevating, how purifying, how sublime is this—the religion of Christ!

How different is the religion of Papacy, holding as a fundamental dogma that man may not form his opinions upon topics of religious faith. On this subject he is not free. He must only believe as the Church tells him, under penalty of excommunication for heresy. So it has ever been; so it is now. Every Catholic is bound since the 8th of this month, under pain of purgatory, if not of perdition, to hold the Virgin Mary immaculate from her conception in the womb of her mother, for so have the Pope and his prelates decreed. Christ did not settle the point; the Apostles did not reveal it; the whole Bible does not even distantly allude to it. But the Church has taken the sense of the meeting, and you must believe or be ——.

No wonder then, that the Catholic Church, in all ages or countries, where it has prevailed, has left society without morality and without dignity. Here in Italy, where it has held complete sway, mankind have been and still are faithless to the marriage vow, loose in the regard due to truth, and weak in the conduct of affairs. The very foundations of character, moral, intellectual and physical, seem to be sapped wherever the Pope exercises dominion. What else, indeed, can be expected where men have given up to priests the exclusive right to form their religious opinions, have sacrificed their manhood and their independence, and have made themselves the instruments of those who in all times have wrought the degradation of their species?

It may, perhaps, temper our love for the arts, as we find them in Italy, to see that their greatest masters and their most successful efforts were tributary to this perversion of religion, this conspiracy against society, this systematic debasement of man. Yet in order to comprehend their scope, power and influence, it is necessary thus to view them by the light of history. We should never forget, even in an admiration of RAFFAELE's Madonnas, that his wonderful genius was almost exclusively exercised in assisting JULIUS II. and LEO X. to make the Virgin the ruling divinity, the chief object of Catholic worship. We should not forget that CORREGGIO represented St. CATHERINE as a goddess, and that MICHEL ANGELO made St. Peter's a Pantheon of idolatry.

Having thus attempted to explain the origin of the innumerable specimens of art still existing in Italy, and to show that they are principally due to the policy of the Church, which is to propagate its worship and power by means of appeals to the senses through outward images, I shall next week send you some curious details never before collected, I think, upon the extent to which the Great Masters were absorbed in the production of Madonnas, Crucifixions, Adorations, Martyrdoms, Last Suppers, &c., and the extent to which the Church held the monopoly of this art genius, up to the period of reformation in religion, and of decline in art.

DICK TINTO.

WORK AND WAGES.

COUNTRY DEMAND.

Condition, Treatment and Pay of Workmen upon American Farms.

A circular appeared in the WEEKLY TIMES, *Tribune* and *Agriculturist*, during last September, asking information of farmers with regard to the *Wages and Condition of Hired Laborers upon Farms* throughout the country. In reply eighty-eight letters have been received, the substance of which is below given to the public. The reports of wages have been placed in full in a tabular form, for the purpose of giving the exact figures used in each return. In this is also the cost per week of *board* in each locality where given. In examining the table it must be well understood that this last has no connection with the wages, in addition to which, in all cases, board is provided by the employer; that is, the laborer is paid the price named *and found*. His only necessary expense is for clothing.

These returns show strikingly the just now extremely important fact, that while the seaboard cities are full of unemployed and depressed laborers, the farmers, even in the comparatively immediate vicinity, cannot obtain the necessary help to carry on their operations. Seventy-nine out of eighty-eight call for more laborers, and by seventeen of these they are pressingly demanded. These [illegible] on average of $126 50 (and found)

LOCALITY.	WAGES. (Board found by employer.)						
		When Hired.					
County and State.	By the day.	By the month.	By the year.	By the day.	By the month.	By the year.	Board per week.
Somerset, Maine	$0 50	$12	$		$	$	$1 75
	1 00	15					
Franklin.....Mass.					20		
Hampshire.....do.	1 00	15	1 25	20	20	150	1 50
						120	1 25
New-Haven...Conn.	1 00	20	1 50	20		180	2 00
			1 25	20			
New-Haven.....do.	1 00	20	1 50	20		180	2 00
New-Haven.....do.	1 00	18	1 25	20		135	1 75
Fairfield.....do.	50	10	1 00	11		120	
	62	14	1 25	16		150	2 25
						100	1 75
Hartford.....do.	1 00	15	1 50	20		150	2 50
		12	1 00	14		120	2 25
Middlesex.....do.	1 00	12	1 50	20		120	2 00
Litchfield.....do.	75	14	1 25	20		120	2 00
	1 00			20		120	
Madison.....N. Y.	1 00	18		20		144	1 50
	50	10		20		120	
Wayne.....do.	75	16		24		160	2 00
						52	
Ontario.....do.	75		1 50	20		120	
Madison.....do.			1 00	20		160	1 50
			1 00	20			1 50
Onondaga.....do.	50	10	1 00	15		160	
	75	15	1 25	20		175	2 00
			1 00				
Oneida.....do.	62	14	1 25	20		150	2 00
		13	1 00				
Seneca.....do.	75	15	1 50	18		150	1 75
Dutchess.....do.	75	15	1 25	15		165	2 25
Columbia.....do.	62	15	1 50	25		160	2 50
	50	12	1 00				
Onondaga.....do.	75	13	1 25	20		120	2 00
			1 00				1 50
Richmond.....do.	75	15	1 50	24		180	2 50
	62	12	1 00	20			
Erie & Niagara.do.	1 00	15	1 50	24	144		2 00
							1 50
		12	1 00				2 00
Oneida.....do.	50	10	87	15	100		
Montgomery....do.	62	12	1 00	20	130		1 75
	62	12	75	15	120		
Herkimer.....do.	75	14	1 50	18	140		
	50		1 00		120		
Livingston.....do.	75		1 25	25	140		1 00
				15	125		1 50
Salem.....N. J.	87	12	1 00	14	120		1 75
	62		1 00		100		2 00
Monmouth.....do.	75		1 50		120		1 50
Gloucester.....do.	62	12	1 25	16	120		1 75
		14					
Crawford, Penn.		15	75		180		
Susquehanna, Penn.	75	14	1	16	144		1 50
	62	14			115		
Bucks.....do.	75	16	1 75	20	150		2 00
Bradford.....do.	75	16	1	20	144		1 50
							1 75
Lancaster.....do.	75	12	1 50	20	150		2 00
		11					
Do. do.	50	12	1 00	15	120		1 50
Ferguson.....do.	50	10	75	12	90		1 75
					80		1 00
Perry.....do.	50	10	75	12	96		1 50
					80		
Prince George, Md.			1 50		100		
		10	1 00				1 12
Washington.....do.	50	11	2 00		110		1 50
			1 25				
Do. do.	75	18	2 00		130		2 00
	50	10	75		100		1 50
Washington, Va.	62	12	1 00	12	120		2 00
							1 50
Anderson, S. C.	1 00	15	1 00	20	120		2 00
				12	120		
Northern Mississippi	(nil.)			15	(nil.)		
Bexar, Texas	1 00	20	2 00		150		2 00
	1 50	25			180		3 00
Clarke, Ky., (nl.)	1 00		1 00		(nil.)		2 50
	75	12	1 00		120		
St. Joseph, Mo.	1 00	18	2 25	30	175		2 00
					110		
Cuyahoga, Ohio	40		1 00		120		2 00
			1 00	20	100		
Belmont.....do.			1 50	20	120		1 50
			1 00				
Ashtabula.....do.	75	17	1 50	25			1 50
		12			120		
Highland.....do.		10			100		
Dark.....do.	62		1 00	18	120		1 50
Mahoning.....do.	50	10	75		120		1 25
			75		120		1 75
Crawford.....do.		12	1 00		150		2 00
	75	13	1 25	20	144		1 50
Branch.....Mich.	75	12	1 50		200		1 75
Cass.....do.	1 25	25			220		
	50	12	75		144		
Battle Creek....do.	75	15	1 50		180		
Gibson.....Ind.	1 00	14	1 25	18	180		1 50
					144		1 75
Greencastle.....do.	75	16	1 50		180		2 00
Delaware.....do.	62	12	1 00	20	120		1 50
Harrison.....do.	50	10	1 00	16	90		1 75
Steuben.....do.	75	12	1 00	20	120		1 75
Lake.....Ill.	75	15	1 25		180		1 75
	62	13	1 00	15	120		1 50
Newark.....do.	75	14	1 50	24	150		2 00
	62	12	1 00		144		
Pike.....do.		12			100		1 50
Will.....do.		15			120		
Tazewell.....do.	75		1 00	20	150		2 00
	50	12	1 00		120		
Stephenson.....do.	75	16	1 00		150		1 50
			1 00		100		
Bureau.....do.	1 00	20	2 00	20	200		2 00
					150		
Winnebago.....do.		15			120		1 00
	75	15	1 25		120		1 50
Whiteside.....do.	1 00	16	1 50	20	120		1 50
		15	1 25	25	100		1 25
Marshall.....do.	1 00	15					1 50
		12			100		
Ogle.....do.		10					
					200		1 50
Hancock.....do.	62	14	1 00	20	160		2 00
Winnebago.....do.	75	19	1 12	18	180		1 50
	50		75	20	140		1 50
Will.....do.	75		1 50	20	200		2 00
Pulaski.....do.	75	15	1 00		150		1 50
Lee.....Iowa	50	10	1 00		120		
					200		
Keokuk.....do.	62				160		
Fond du Lac..Wis.	75	16	1 12	20	160		1 50
	50		1 00	15	100		
Walworth.....do.	62	12	1 00	20	140		2 00
		12					1 50
Kenosha.....do.	50	12	1 00	20	140		2 00

[illegible] as the usual wages of an intelligent farm hand which engaged by the year; $12 50 (and board) per month, when employed in the summer months only, which has been generally understood [illegible] of active farm operations, and 75 cents a day *with board*, when hired by the day.

There are 2,500,000 farmers in the United States, of whom nearly every one, probably, would at this moment give a home and abundance of good food to any man ready in return to give a moderate amount of labor with his hands, with the addition of wages according to skill and good conduct as soon as the Spring sun softens the ground. Millions of acres awaiting the plow—wheat twenty shillings a bushel—thousands of idlers in the cities—thirty trains a day asking passengers!

Common sense seems to say give—not soup, but *railway tickets*, to your unemployed. Distribute them with careful minuteness, and in ten days every willing man may be *permanently* provided for—and that not in slavery, but in places where every stimulus is to manhood. For to an inquiry made with special reference to the point whether these laborers generally become *proprietors of land*, six only say "rare," six say "occasional," while seventy-three say "frequent,"—while eighty-six out of eighty-eight report that these laborers sit at their employer's table and are on terms of personal equality. To the free and hopeful country, then, with these idle arms and hungry stomachs! They demand work—here it is for them and to spare.

Here follow the tables. It is to be noted (1) that these are the *average* wages for the *last five years*—at present they may be counted one-fifth higher; (2) that the employer provides board and (when by the month or year) lodging, and ordinarily washing and mending, in addition to these wages; (3) that by "Summer months" is meant usually the six or eight active farming months; (4) that in the last column the figures show sometimes the estimated *cost* to the employer of boarding a workman, sometimes the usual boarding-house price of board. The variations in amount in the same locality depend on variations in demand and on the skill of the workman; thus, read, "Somerset, Me., by the day, 50 cents *to* $1—by the month, $12 *to* $15," &c.

The following are the questions of the circular, each of which is appended a [illegible] statement of the answers received. To the first, the table above replies:

I. What are the usual wages of farm hands, or laborers upon farms, by the day, month or year, distinct from those of mechanics employed in the mechanical trades, or those hired for a specific time or job? Also, what are the wages of men and boys—hired servants—employed by the year? When hired by the day in the summer months? When hired by the month in the summer months? When hired by the day in harvest season only? When hired by the month in harvest season only? When engaged for the whole year?

II. What are the usual wages of raw hands, or recent emigrants unaccustomed to American implements and methods of labor, hired by the year and board found by the employer? speaking the English language? not speaking English?

Raw hands will be taken by most with little less wages. The general reply is, that there is little difference. Some give figures which are one-fourth to one-third less than the rates above. Ignorance of the language makes a slight additional difference, which throughout the West is scarcely appreciable.

III. Are the majority of hired agricultural laborers in your vicinity native or foreign born? (If foreign, please state of what nation.)

Eighty-four reply: In forty-five, native predominate; in thirty, foreign; in nine cases the numbers are equal.

Of the foreign-born, Irish and German form the mass, German predominating at the West. When preference is expressed, Germans are nearly always preferred to Irish! Scotch, English and Swedes to German.

IV. Do the majority of farmers (proprietors of land, the chief value of which depends upon its agricultural productions) employ hired laborers at all in your part of the country?

Eighty-six reply—72, yes; 14, no. Instead of, or beside employing laborers, it appears a common thing to rent land for a share of the proceeds. Especially in the West, to newly arrived *families*.

V. Could more laborers find employment readily and permanently at the rate of wages you have mentioned?

Eighty-eight reply—9 say no; 3 say "in Summer; 76 say Yes—17 with great emphasis and urgency. [The Noes come from New-England, and the immediate vicinity of New-York and Philadelphia.]

VI. (1.) Is it a *frequent, occasional, or extremely rare* occurrence for men who have been employed as hired hands upon farms within your observation, to come upon the public for support of life, or to be dependent in any way upon charity? (2.) Does this ever happen to men of sound body and not of intemperate habits?

Of 84 who reply, 30 say "very rarely" or "never;" 2. (in New-York and New-Jersey) say "occasional;" 2. (in Massachusetts and Maryland) say "frequent." To the second question—1 (Massachusetts) says "Yes;" 2 say "very rarely;" 79 say "*No*."

VII. Is it a general occurrence within your knowledge that men who have been hired laborers upon farms before they were twenty-five years old have become independent proprietors, or acquired property sufficient to be free from the necessity of personal labor before they were fifty?

Eighty-four reply—of whom 72 say "frequent," (one or two consider it *inevitable*;) 6 say "rare;" 6 say "occasional."

VIII. Are there many instances in your part of the country of men who have acquired wealth and positions of influence and home, who have been previously employed as hired agricultural laborers?

Seventy-four make reply: 1 "never," 8 "rare," 18 "occasional, 48 "frequent." A number of writers dilate on the point and give multiplied instances in their own neighborhood and experience. Among those are mentioned by name the Governor of one State, (Indiana,) and many Judges and members of Congress.

A number point to themselves, who, from the position of raw emigrants, have become owners of farms valued at from $5,000 to $50,000.

The writer may properly add, that within his own knowledge, there are several men who, not more than *fifteen years ago*, were common farm laborers, that are now land owners and farmers on their own account, employing laborers in their turn. One such is now chief constructing engineer of a Southern Railroad; another is a merchant, at last account conducting a heavy and profitable business in Wisconsin; another is a lawyer in good practice; another has the superintendence of a steam saw-mill, at wages of $60 a month.

IX. Are the majority of agricultural laborers frugal, (laying up or employing as permanent capital one-half their earnings,) and ambitious, having the purpose to *own land*, or otherwise live independently?

Eighty-two answer: sixty-one say "yes;" nineteen, "no;" one thinks one-half are so; one has observed that Protestants are so, but that Catholics are not."

X. Do the majority of them take their meals at the same table with their employers?

It appears to be the almost universal custom for laborer and employer to sit at the same family table—not excepting the female "help."

Two employers only, living near New-York City, say "no." The eighty-six others all reply affirmatively, some with pride, some even with indignation.

XI. Are they supplied with as much food as they wish to eat?

Two pass this question in silence; eighty-six reply "of course," of whom one adds, "*our dogs* have food to spare."

XII. (1) Do they generally have meat in any form once every day? (2) Do they generally have fresh meat once or oftener, each week?

(1) *Eighty-eight* say "Yes"—most add, "three times a day." (2) Seventy-nine reply—five, "seldom;" sixty-three, "frequent, but depending on the season." All who enlarge on the point, say that bacon forms the staple diet, but that fresh meat is frequent, and sometimes constant in Fall and Winter.

XIII. About what is the cost per week of laboring men's board?

Replies given in full in table above.

XIV. Are they generally decently and comfortably clothed?

Eighty-two say, "Yes;" one says, with few exceptions; many agree in mentioning that they are *as well* clothed as their employers, and, not without pique, some add, "*better*."

The demand for FEMALES appears to be everywhere even greater and more uniform than that for males. To *sixty-eight* of these letters are added remarks on female labor, and the general expression is that they are very scarce and "*in great demand*." *Only* one reports that in his region (near Utica, N. Y.,) the supply is about equal to the demand. One says, "one hundred could find employers in this town in one day." The wages reported are from 75 cents to $2 a week, varying according to experience and capacity. Many, especially at the West, report the customary position of such girls in the family as that daughters, sitting at the same table, dressing as well or better, riding to the village to church in the same vehicle, &c.

The tendency throughout the West to immediate marriage is a subject of general complaint. One counts even his girls on his fingers with this serious statistical result: "In the last eight years I have had in my employ twenty-three girls, nineteen of whom have married out of my house."

On the whole, the result of this inquiry seems to demonstrate what of late has been [illegible] been considered doubtful, that the demand for *agricultural and household labor still exists in full force*, and is almost limitless in extent. The [illegible] of our [illegible] are the employers of the next, increasingly by no means more the constant demand, and exhausting the stream of supply.

Yet this stagnant accumulation of returned muscles in the cities! Expensive buildings with salaried agents to nourish them with food bought in the dearest market, by penny-pinching contractors; a paid and uniformed police to keep them, with difficulty, in decent order; and, at this moment, military forces notified, and private benevolence called on vehemently to assist! But the City cannot afford to pay distributing agents or railway fares. No. It is not its business. *It has never been customary.*

Here is a poor laborer, whom a $5 railroad ticket and a pound of crackers will rid the City of forever, with infinite happiness to himself, and who, before two years, will have paid back not less than $10 to City improvers alone for his tools, his broadcloth, his [illegible] and his gun, to say nothing of the flour and beef he will furnish. And no; the City must speculate in more islands on which to build him a granite residence, pay his board there in at $3 50 per week, and employ a few more agents to look after him.

This gap, from the eager farmer with the spare capital and rich soil, to the close garret or riotous boarding-house of the famished emigrant and idle city workmen—this gap must be bridged. Within the year, an Association with PETER COOPER for its President, and HORACE GREELEY for one of its Directors, has been founded and put in operation upon the express design of being the medium of communication between those wanting laborers and the laborers wanted. Its organization is good, its agents are at work; *it is just what we want.* But *the railway fares*—who is to pay them? That is the rub! The Association have no funds to advance. The laborer has been fleeced, has been unfortunate, has not a penny. The farmer will not often take the risk; he must see his man before he hires him. So the gate is as wide as ever. The bridge is built, but the toll—who shall pay it?

The funds must be advanced. A thousand tickets could be cheaply bought, good for certain towns on certain dates. If not used, no harm is done. It would be the best possible investment for the City funds, to pay for all such tickets actually collected on trains. The "Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor" has 361 agents, who would gladly and wisely distribute the tickets. The "Protective and Employment Society" could easily distribute the men and women. Let them be sent to their offices with their tickets, the blanks for date and destination to be filled by them. The distances need not be great. One man in central New-York, (Madison County,) writes that 200 could find employment in his town, probably 4,000 in his county. Should the demand not just now be sufficient for all who apply, let their existing Western agents advertise laborers at somewhat reduced wages, and let all Postmasters be made agents. Some such scheme as this is simply indicated by common sense.

The object of the writer of this circular was a general one, to obtain some more definite and precise information which would be useful to himself and the public. The outcry and visible suffering of the working people of the City have given an unexpected importance to the subject, and this direction to his thoughts and research upon it. He wishes to express his obligations to those who have favored him with replies. Most of these have been minute and explicit to a remarkable degree. Almost all, though many are written with little regard to orthography and rule, bear new testimony to the clear-headed sagacity characteristic of American yeomen. Particular requests for the supply of laborers he has handed to the "American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society" above mentioned, whose Offices are at Nos. 18 Astor-place and 27 Greenwich-street, and through whom he has, on several occasions, satisfactorily obtained workmen for his own farm. To such as have addressed inquiries and suggested further correspondence, he regrets that want of leisure will prevent any other than this public reply.

F. L. OLMSTED.

SOUTHFIELD, STATEN ISLAND, Jan. 26, 1855.

GODARD'S LARGE BALLOON ASCENSION.—The aerial traveler, who set forth on their adventurous voyage last Sunday afternoon, from the Place d'Armes, in this city, have returned safe and sound, though not without having had to endure a good deal of peril and exposure. After attaining an altitude of some 6,000 feet, the balloon, containing Mons. GODARD, Mr. WOOD, of Cincinnati, Mons. BRETON, of the Orleanian, and Mons. BERTIN GAFATTE, continued on its adventurous course until near dark, on Sunday evening, when it was found necessary to descend; and a safe landing was effected in a large swamp near the Bayou and Lafourche Canal, a few miles from the town of La Valachorie. The car was cut from the balloon, a fire made, and supper provided, and there the voyagers slept that night. The next morning they took up their line of march along the banks of the canal, and by the aid of a hunter's compass, which they were able to procure, they reached La Valachorie, where Monday night was spent, and there a rude vehicle was hoisted up and fitted to carry the party to the station of the Opelousas Railroad, and taking the train reached home at 11 o'clock last evening. The balloon is a good deal ruptured, but M. GODARD intends to have it ready for another excursion by next Sunday afternoon. He thinks the voyage the greatest he has ever made.—N. O. Picayune, 17th.

RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT AT THE MARYLAND PENITENTIARY.—The Baltimore Argus of Tuesday, contains the following: "There has been for the last ten days, a most remarkable excitement upon the subject of religion among the female convicts of the Maryland Penitentiary. Under the preaching of a stranger, who visited the institution on the Sabbath before last, a deep and serious feeling was aroused, and several of the females manifested very deep contrition for past offences and an earnest desire for forgiveness. For several days and nights the example became general of them not eating anything during that period—sounds of weeping and praying were heard throughout the day and night, and the Warden, with other friends prayed with the unhappy and converted them to true repentance and faith. One by one they have come forward to express their hope in the merits of the Saviour, until, at this time, some twenty odd have made profession of the power of redeeming grace. The Matron reports the most marked and delightful change in the conduct of those persons, who seem to have been endowed with a new spirit, and to be filled with love and affection for each other in place of their former quarrels and strifes. Quietness and serious thoughtfulness reign in this department of the prison. The work goes on and the females in close toil and cheerfulness, and there is at present the most cheering evidence of a solid and permanent reformation."

When the cholera broke out so fiercely, and even followed the army after they had embarked, we heard a horrible anecdote of that dead belier floating up in the Bay of Bolshonk: "Thither the cholera followed us, and every day hearse might be seen leaving ships, bearing a boat astern, wherein was a long motionless object covered by a flag. After a time the surgeon, covered in blankets or [illegible] and swathed in great coats, came to the surface and kept down by the chest and to drink them. One of those hideous victims happened about the first of these hideous victims happened about the first of the accommodation ladder [illegible] one of the [illegible] still men going down the side, and passed [illegible] weights attached over its neck."

NEW-YORK CITY.

BIRTHDAY OF ROBERT BURNS.

Speeches, Songs, &c.

The crowded state of our columns on Saturday prevented us from giving any lengthened report of the celebration of BURNS' birthday by the New-York Burns Club.

This annual festival is of a peculiar and distinctive character—as by it the modest worth of the rustic bard is acknowledged, appreciated, and perpetuated. While the productions of the more highly exalted, but no less gifted poets of the same land remain the sole monuments of their fame, the memory of BURNS, from the cottar's ingle to the "lordly ha'," is fresh as his own mountain daisy.

The President, pro tem., J. [illegible], Esq., announced that a letter had been received from CHARLES GOLD, Esq., the President of the Burns Club, in which that gentleman expressed his deep regret that unavoidable absence from the City prevented his being present. He concluded his letter by proposing, in suitable terms, "The Genius of Burns."

The Chairman then rose to propose the first toast of the evening—

The Day we celebrate, and a' wha honor it.

Mr. CLIRRHUGH, Jr., sang the *following song*, composed expressly for the occasion:

AIR—"Go to Berwick, Johnny."

Burns's on the day
That brought us a blessing,
[illegible]
The land o' hills and heather,
An' Burns's on the night
Set Scotia's heart a' throbbin',
As in supreme delight
She welcomed winsome ROBIN!

[illegible] its warlike head
Her thistle lifted proudly,
An' strains might rouse the dead
Her bagpipes liltet loudly!
Then by loch and lea,
Then o'er muir and cairn,
[illegible]
Rang welcome to the bairn.

[illegible] the world o'er
Has heard his wild harp ringing,
[illegible]
Has kindled in its singing
Through the lan[illegible]
[illegible] stealing,
To the hearts o' a'
ROBIN's sangs gae stealing.

Kindly 'tis and meet
Thus yearly to forgather,
We [illegible]
Has trod the muirland heather.
[illegible]
Frae Scotia's mountain rowin,
[illegible]
An' [illegible] bonny gowan.

[illegible] on the land
That mither like received us,
Took us by the hand
And brither like believed us.
As lang as ocean laves
Or ocean breezes fan her,
Sae lang o'er ocean's waves
Rock the "Spangled Banner."

While we're truth and worth,
Manly faith and honor,
Let our hearts send forth
Their benisons upon her.
By our thistle down,
By our mossy cairns,
Nought mann stain or clow
The faith of Scotia's bairns.

Sae up wi' hodden gray,
Up wi' plaid an' bonnet;
Our highland home for aye
An' blessin's be upon it.

This song was received with loud applause.

The President, in proposing the second toast, said:

"Among all the anniversaries which are honored [illegible] that are held, year by year, there was none that had such a charm for him as the one which they were now assembled to celebrate; and around the board he could see many an eye kindling with the same sentiment.

"The humble peasant, 'who walked in glory and in joy following his plow upon the mountain side,' has drawn us together to-night, and not only us, but there are thousands assembled in every quarter of the globe, to celebrate the birthday of the Scottish bard.

"In auld Scotland this evening, around many a cottar's ingle, he is gladdening young hearts with simple pathos and lofty desires, and in many a noble hall is commanding the admiration of the loftiest intellects. He made our young hearts to glow with love, to swell with patriotism, and awed them with the sublime.

"'No country but Scotland,' writes Professor WILSON, 'could produce a BURNS—springing from the bosom of the people, and living and dying a humble peasant—his was the genius of nature, unadorned by art.'

"'A plowman! and yet he could not uproot a mountain daisy without a pang of remorse.' Only a peasant, but he could sing to his MARY in heaven, in a strain which might make an angel weep, and with a BYRON's lash he castigated the fanatical divines, who, in their unrighteousness, had the [illegible] to call forth his honest reproof, and in his rollicking 'Tam O'Shanter,' he illustrates a universal and eternal truth by imagery of unequalled loveliness:

'But pleasures are like poppies spread.'

"He, whose name should be spoken with reverence, SHAKSPEARE himself, never surpassed a gem like that. He hoped that the recollection of that night would tend to increase our devotion to our noble BURNS, who 'is not lost, but gone before;' his manly form has returned to dust, but his genius will live forever."

The President then gave—

The Memory of Robert Burns.

SONG—"Lovely Jean," by V. CLIRRHUGH, Esq.

The President remarked, that in announcing the next toast it was necessary to become somewhat un-American, by giving precedence to a foreign potentate, but etiquette required that the lady should be first named. He would therefore give—

The Queen of Great Britain and The President of the United States.

Mr. D. L. FRAZER, Vice President, rose to propose the fourth toast. He said:

"We are here assembled to-night to spend a social hour, to enjoy ourselves to the fullest extent, to *sing the songs of our bards, to give vent to our patriotic* sentiments, to honor the memory of ROBERT BURNS, whose burning strains went forth like an electric spark. To the land which calls this man her son, permit me to waft your imagination on the wings of fancy, there to 'hear the shrill note of the bagpipe, echoed from hillside to hillside, leading on a WALLACE or a BRUCE in their glorious deeds of liberty—to gaze on those scenes hallowed by the poetic effusion of her sons—its bold and rugged cliffs, its noble rivers, its bonnie banks and braes, where the gowan and the daisy grow—to behold once again those faces so near and dear, as when in parting they blessed us. While such memories as these crowd our thoughts, permit me to give—

The Land o' Cakes.

SONG—"My ain Fireside," by Mr. MONTEITH.

The Vice-President, in suitable terms, proposed the fifth regular toast:

The Land We Live in.

SONG—"The Star Spangled Banner," by J. WHEELER, Jr., Esq.

Mr. CLIRRHUGH, Sen., being called upon, said:

While searching among some old papers, I chanced upon a copy of the London *Illustrated News*, containing an account of the BURNS Jubilee held at Ayr in 1844, commemorative of the fiftieth anniversary of the poet's death, as well as the visit in honor of the poet's sons to the land of their father.

In reperusing the speech of the Earl of EGLINTOUN, who was Chairman of the Banquet on the occasion, I felt somewhat touched by a remark he made, "That Scotland was now repentant for her treatment of BURNS when living." I do not exactly catch at his meaning, unless it be that to honor his memory clubs were established over the length and breadth of auld Scotland; that the anniversary of his birth was hailed with joy and gladness by thousands who commemorate the day by dinners, seven-dollar suppers, and drinking in champagne the silent cup to his memory; that monuments have risen to his genius; that the publication of his works both in England and Scotland has yielded fortunes to the booksellers; that on the cupboard, shelf or window sill of every cottage in the country the Bible and BURNS' works are frequently the only books to be found, while the hill side, the glen, the smiling green, the burn side [illegible]

"The lordly ha', the gentle meeting [illegible] resound with the echoes of his songs." While in what his lordship intended to convey by the sentiment, I can well understand it; but the character of nearly all around him, if not a calumniator, was at least a staring proof against the assertion. Present were those who had cast him his friends, his admirers, his defenders, through all good and evil report, they were his champions; and now, when called upon, gave their presence and voice in prayer and congratulation for his sake. But if Scotland were really repentant, where were all the master-spirits of the land? Where the lofty and proud—where the titled and great—where were her poets, her painters, her men of letters, of law, of medicine, of divinity? If Scotland—and I speak of her as a nation—felt her repentance, and wished to show to the world the sincerity of her feeling as well as her admiration of the poet, and to atone for her past neglect of him, then had been the time, for then the opportunity offered to show her repentant tears, and wipe out "the damned spot." But no, Lord E. must have felt that to have given even the semblance of truth to the sentiment he should have been surrounded by all the choice spirits of the land. Their presence on that occasion would have shown to the world that whatever errors a past generation had committed, at least, they wished to record, by a spontaneous act, their high admiration of the bard, and not only stamp their marked condemnation upon the guilty of other days, but that high moral appreciation for the genius of the mighty dead which prompted a whole nation to do public homage at the shrine of the poet, gifted, much-loved and [illegible], and while paying homage to the father, give a hand of welcome, recognition and friendship to the children, who, after an absence of thirty years, and under such peculiar and agreeable circumstances, again visited their birth-place, now emphatically called "the Land of BURNS."

The facts of the case stand thus: Fifty years had passed since the death of BURNS when through all Scotland, one general and simultaneously expressed desire, called upon all ranks and classes, to meet and hold a national jubilee commemorative of the sad event. The day was appointed. The town of Ayr, the place of tryst. For there and its neighborhood were the scenes illustrative of his early triumphs, *as well as the "auld clay biggin," where* amid the wild roar of the elements he was first *ushered into life. Well, the day arrived,* and although storm and gloom hung o'er the morning hour of meeting, still blythe faces and happy hearts were seen hurrying from

"A' the airts the wind can blaw,"

to the general rendezvous. Look at them as they arrive, all hastening to join in the revels. See them as the hour approaches driving and hurrying on like the headlong tide of the Solway, rushing, roaring and pouring in from all quarters of the land as if to form some mighty nucleus.

Let me look at them and see who they are, who, with light heels and merry hearts are coming with *the smile on their face, and pleasure blinking* bonnily and blythely in their een, all embued with one *common deep devotional feeling for* the object and cause of their gathering. Why, they are those who in this country are called the people, the mighty, ruled and ruling people. They are the hard-fisted, toil-worn, brown visaged, mechanic and peasant, who rising in the strength of their love and admiration obey the nation's summons, and meet in one glorious holiday of honor and praise to him, the bard of Coila.

On this day the mason's hammer stands still, the sharp sound of the weaver's shuttle is hushed, the *spade, the reaping*-hook and the plough are all untouched in the field, while farmer and hind, lad and lass, leave the ripe yellow harvest ungathered, and speed forth, marshaled under their various banners and emblems, intent upon honoring the day when a *whole nation were expected to testify its admiration* of him whom they had owned, and was now to *crown, its own poet.* For his sake the people, the poor, the lowly, the dependent people forego their day's labor and profit, and with children and grand-children wend their way forth hand in hand, decked in their holiday best, to swell the tide of those who can only look on, and listen and applaud, but whose eyes are bedewed with delicious tears on hearing the praises of him, who arose from among, and was one of themselves, whose songs had often gladdened their hearts, cheered their firesides and made many of them contented and happy within their humble shielin. Their presence did honor to human nature and threw a halo round the services of the day, while those who—in the acceptance of the world—are styled the great and good, neither gave voice nor countenance to that which was intended not only as a solemn occasion, but one of great rejoicing. Did the chairman believe that their absence indicated either sorrow or repentance? No! no! it was the same cold neglect which they showed him when living, and it was the consequence of that neglect and to keep his JEAN and her children from starving, that he was forced to accept the despicable situation of a gauger, *a position in society then as disreputable as a common* informer, and by such degradation was his spirit broken, and he gave up life with all the *horrors of a jail staring him in the face.*

Why on such a day, and such an occasion, was he absent, who is said to have profited so largely by the produce gleaned from out the storehouse of his genius, he who for several years was honored with a correspondence with such a man as BURNS, who likewise received from him upwards of a hundred and twenty of the finest lyrics to be found in any language, and as many letters, burning with sentiment, wit, morality and independence, scarcely ever excelled; yet so cold, dull and apathetic was he, so void of all enthusiasm or curiosity, that it was never known whether he ever expressed a wish to see or visit the poet, but it is well known that BURNS lived, died, and was buried, without that man having ever looked upon his face. Is this evidence of repentant Scotland? Again, why were those very letters and songs ever brought to the hammer, or why were they allowed to be sold at all, and why were they allowed to leave Scotland? Were there neither individual nor institution, public or private, that cared for the possession of such relics, who would have advanced a few paltry pounds and secured them to the country? Could neither personal feeling nor national pride be roused to save such priceless documents being sent to another land, where, it may be for centuries to come, they will be admired by the learned, studied by the refined, and looked on with the eye of curiosity by the antiquary? The scarlet blush of shame mantles my cheeks when I think how Edinburg, my native city—the Modern Athens, the boasted seat of learning and science—has fallen in the estimation of her countrymen abroad and the world in general, and particularly of those who, like myself, would have emptied their purses to the last coin to have possessed *them for at least double the amount they were sold* for. You have treated the relics of the immortal Bard with the same neglect that you would have treated himself had he still been among you.

It is seldom that men of genius pass through the *world without the breath of slander, for some* supposed cause, tainting their onward path. BURNS has been no exception to this rule. He has had his traducers chiefly among those who had felt the sharpness of his wit and satire, none more so than the then bigoted Kirk, the anathemas of whose ministers were hurled at his devoted head. They summoned him to appear on "the cutty stool, an' stand like ane for forni'" for disobedience of the rules and precepts of old Mother Church. Even when the grave closed over all that remained of the man, the sins of the poet were neither forgotten nor forgiven.

But the time anxiously looked for came at last, when two kindred spirits arose, who both in their turn became the champions of the dead and went forth to battle not in the panoply of glorious war, but with a weapon stronger—the pen—to battle for that justice to BURNS which before had been denied him.

Both of these men were like himself, of warm and sanguine temperament—poets of no mean order—correct thinkers—acute judges of character—profound scholars—accomplished gentlemen—and what was still better, honest writers.

I need scarcely tell you that LOCKHART and Professor WILSON were the two master spirits of the age, and among so many of my countrymen, I cannot but suppose that every one of you who have read the triumphant vindication, particularly Professor WILSON's, will allow that it is most complete. It has cleared away all the clouds and shadows that for years have obscured the brilliancy of his fame. BURNS is now viewed by the world as one of those bright constellations that only illumine this earth in a long lapse of years. But BURNS is now viewed by his countrymen as the bright Polar Star of Scotland's lyric poetry. Gentlemen,

"The Memories of John Wilson and Lockhart."

Mr. ABERNETHY gave:

The Poets of Scotland.

SONG—By Mr. CLIRRHUGH, Sen.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM, in proposing the eighth toast, paid a marked and handsome tribute to BRYANT and FITZ GREENE HALLECK, who merited the esteem and gratitude of Scotchmen in an eminent degree—the one having visited the birthplace and tomb of the poet, and the other immortalized him in one of his most touching lyrics. He gave:

The Poets of America.

The Vice-President proposed:

The Press,

which was briefly and suitably responded to by Mr. MOLLAN of the DAILY TIMES.

To the last toast, *The Ladies*, Mr. WILKINS of the *Herald*, responded.

Mr. CLIRRHUGH sang *Green grow the rashes, O!*

When the regular toasts and sentiments were disposed of, several excellent songs and speeches commendable for that feature which is "the soul of wit," added zest to the enjoyment of the festive occasion. In a word, all were bent on making care so mad that she may "Drown hersel' amang the nappy." Each contributed his quota to the hilarity of the evening.

Fred. Douglass on Anti-Slavery.

FRED. DOUGLASS delivered a lecture on Friday evening before a large audience in the Broadway Tabernacle, on "The Present Aspects of the Slavery Question." The lecture was one of a series before the New-York Library Association. He said:

That the subject of his lecture was the genius and history of the Anti-Slavery movement, and by *that movement he meant the cooperation of political*, religious and social forces in the cause of the emancipation of the human species. It may appear absurd for a colored man to aspire to give any *subject calm and dispassionate consideration*, especially when the race to which he belonged are said to have their emotional rather than their intellectual faculties more highly developed. Despite these difficulties, he would speak on that subject. There was nothing in the Anti-Slavery question which required the cold, calculating, flinty and hard argument to maintain it. The Anti-Slavery movement was as sublime and holy in its character as it was beneficent in the end which it proposed, and at the present moment is engrossing the minds of more men than people seem aware of. Even JOHN *C. CALHOUN, that mighty statesman, did not consider* this subject beneath his consideration. DANIEL WEBSTER too well understood this subject, before he had committed himself to that hell-born movement, the Fugitive Slave Law, and when he stood for the Presidency he warned the South to "have a care of how they would endeavor to suppress this movement." Of the existence of the Anti-Slavery movement as a fact and as a power upon earth, no body here requires any evidence. Its power is everywhere, as its presence is every*where felt in the land. It has changed the tone of* the Northern pulpit; it has modified that of the *press. A distinguished divine of New-England* lately said that the Anti-Slavery movement is "a great civilizer, and is to be a grand feature in the future civilization of the world." All feel its influence, whether he be a LOUIS KOSSUTH, a Father MATTHEW, or a JOHN MITCHEL—[hisses]—all must take some decided stand in the Slavery movement. What mighty power is it that sways a nation now in one direction and again in the opposite? Were he one of the superior race, he would endeavor to enter into an explanation of such specula*tions, but as it was, he should leave it as water in* which he could not swim. From Heaven he took it, that this cause came to us, and to God be all the glory. In the very heart of humanity has been garnered up from everlasting to everlasting those principles which have now developed themselves in the Anti-Slavery movement. They are the common *inheritance of all men, beyond all value and without price.*

The Anti-Slavery project has little to entitle it to be called a new thing. The oldest Abolitionist *now living is but the preacher of a creed long since* in existence. WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, FRANKLIN and MADISON, long foresaw the necessity of ultimate emancipation. The Anti-Slavery movement had its beginning with the foundation of the Republic. Nearly 80 years ago the Methodist Church vaulted up to the highest position of Abolitionism now known. In the Conference of 1780, Slavery was declared to be "contrary to the laws of God, Man and Nature." Likewise, in Conferences subsequently held in 1785, and even as late as 1801, the elders, deacons and members pledge themselves to promote the good cause.

[Quite a pleasing interruption at this stage of the lecture occurred, by the lecturer being presented with three handsome bouquets, which were placed on the reading-desk by the "Bouquet Man."]

The lecturer reviewed the action of the different denominations in regard to their position on this question. Since the promulgation of this new An*ti-Slavery movement, 60,000 slaves have been* emancipated in Maryland, 40,000 in Virginia, and a large number in various parts of the Union.

He would boldly deny that any man now living could arrogate to himself the credit of having founded this movement. Numerous pages from Moses to John, supply the material of which that bolt has been fabricated, which is hurled with such efficacy against Slavery. If he were asked where he got his abolition ideas, he would answer—from his own conscious manhood in the first place, and from the pages of that sacred book to which he had just alluded, in the second. The rapid spread of this movement may be seen from one simple fact, that an abolition paper in the District of Columbia, (where CRANDEL suffered martyrdom for having a few Anti-Slavery documents about him) had more circulation than any other paper there published. To advert to the fact that GARRISON, the now courted and respected abolitionist, was once dragged through the street with a rope around him, and obliged to seek refuge in a common Jail,—that Boston, Cincinnati, Utica and Philadelphia, were under mob law, and that one dread, startling and howling cry was heard over the vast savannahs of the South calling for blood—the blood of Abolitionists. The lecturer then proceeded to show how the revival of the Anti-Slavery movement twenty-five years ago was received by the Church. There was something he said in the condition of the slave which strongly appealed to the sympathy of the Church. But in later years he was sorry to say the Anti-Slavery movement was paralyzed by the opposition it met with from the Church. Finally religion became divided; in the Church it became love to God, without any reference to man; and among the Anti-Slavery Societies it became love to man, without any reference to God; but he held that it was a combination of both which would uproot *Slavery. Had the Church given it her support, the* great battle of Slavery would have been fought; but there would not now be a single slave left in his chains to lament over his unhappy condition. She flung away a golden chance, and is subject herself to worse assaults, for the sober, thinking philanthropist now seriously asks himself the question, of what use is the Church to this sin-cursed world, which extends its support and patronage to the slaveholder and oppressor? Of what use is it to send money abroad, to convert the pagan, and have our heathens at home in the plantations of South Carolina? It will not do to save souls abroad, and damn them at home. Many who took earnest part in the services of the Church now hold themselves aloof, maintaining that it is first necessary to make their peace with the slave, before they can be reconciled to God. "First make your peace with thy brother."

He then entered into the divisions of the movement, and the organs and agents by which it is worked, from its first outset, starting on that original proposition—Slavery is a national evil, requiring a national repentance, and if needs be, a national sacrifice. He concluded by saying he was opposed to the disunion cry of the Garrisonian Abolitionists. We are in the North the slaves of society, as in the South they are the slaves of individuals. The Anti-Slavery Society set out with saying that its intention was to free the slave, and ends wishing to relieve the North from all responsibility. It set out by saying that it intended to free the slave, and leaves the slave to free himself. Had the Constitution of the United States fell from Heaven, no man who ever read it would suppose that it sustained Slavery. The Anti-Slavery Society did not start to dissolve the Union or the Constitution, but to save both by preaching the truth. [Applause.] The deliverer must come from abroad—the help must come from Heaven. You cannot suppress a house of ill-fame by going into it—you cannot reform the grog-shop by frequenting it. No; the help must be from the outside—it will never spring from among us. He therefore relied on the Foreign and American Anti-Slavery Society, which should have its agents at home and abroad—in England, in Ireland, and in Scotland—where the slaveholders go to pour their leprous Pro-Slavery doctrines into the ears of those who are unacquainted with its evils. Strictly speaking, this is the only Anti-Slavery party in [illegible]. The Garrisonian party ends with the dissolution of the Union—that of the Free-Soilers, in releasing the Government from all responsibility. He took a hopeful view of the present Anti-Slavery movement; for while honor, virtue and humanity still dwell on earth, he had hopes of its success while branches of Anti-Slavery societies, or parties, the movement will still live. If the Anti-Slavery movement now dies, it will not be from outward opposition, but from its inward decay, as its auxiliaries are everywhere. The poets of the country in particular are with us, and among them he enumerated LONGFELLOW, WHITTIER and BRYANT. The Ethiopian music, which, though it carricatured the condition of the poor negro, was with us. "Lucy Neal," "the Old Folks at Home," "Old Kentucky Home," and "Old Uncle Ned," have that in them which excites the tear of sympathy as well as the smile. And the young lady at the piano gradually associates the Lucy of the South with the Lucy of the Song. He would say that while he could not explain the philosophy of the causes which brought into existence the Anti-Slavery movement, he recognized an arm stronger than any human power which moves and directs this movement, whose end is Immortal.

During the lecture, which was of two hours' duration, the speaker was frequently and warmly applauded.

After the lecture, Dr. PARKINSON read the following resolutions, which were seconded by Dr. SMITH and adopted:

Resolved, That the views and sentiments contained in the lecture to which we have just listened, meet our cordial and unqualified approval.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting, and of the entire colored population of this City and of the country, are due to our brother for this able and timely defence of our common cause.

Resolved, That Mr. Douglass be respectfully requested to hold himself in readiness to render a similar service to the cause in this City in May next.

Resolved, That the Lecture Committee of the "New-York Library Association" be requested to confer with Mr. Douglass and make all the necessary arrangements for a meeting during the Anniversary week of May, 1855, and to give due notice to the public of the same.

Disturbing a Funeral Procession.

On Saturday morning JOHN W. DOWNING, of No. 120 Tenth-street, appeared before Justice DAVISON, at the Jefferson Market Police Station, and preferred a complaint against JOHN O'NEAL and PHILLIP MCGUIRE, of which the following is the substance: A funeral train was passing up Spring-street, and the defendants, O'NEAL and MCGUIRE, drove their coal carts into the hearse—each of them coming from opposite directions. *Several persons remonstrated with them, and* requested that they would back their carts, and allow the procession to move on; but they swore they would not, and commenced a violent tirade of abuse towards the crowd which assembled about to protect the procession from their assaults; and also by threats endeavored to make the hearse get out of their way—a thing impossible under the circumstances. They also indulged in indecent language, *to the great annoyance of the persons in the* procession, and in derogation of the solemnity of the occasion.

The procession being stopped, and unable to go on, in consequence of the obstinacy of O'NEAL and MCGUIRE, a party was dispatched for the police, and Officer MANTLEY came up, and, in attempting to arrest them, was assaulted and beaten by JOHN O'NEAL, with his fists, in a violent manner. He, however, succeeded in apprehending them, and Justice DAVISON, on hearing the testi*mony, ordered them to be held to answer in the* sum of $500 each, stating, at the same time, that if he had the power he would summarily send them up for a time long enough to learn them that a funeral procession is not to be disturbed with impunity.

Suicide by Laudanum.

On Saturday morning *Coroner O'DONNELL* was called to hold an inquest at the Plow Tavern in *Hudson-street, on the body of a man named* WM. DIXON, who destroyed himself by taking a powerful dose of laudanum. The deceased had boarded at this place for some ten days, during which time he drank excessively, and finally he purchased two ounces of laudanum at the drug store of Dr. FLEET, under the pretence of wanting the narcotic to bathe his leg. DIXON swallowed over an ounce of the laudanum, and was shortly after found dead in his bed. A *post mortem* examination was made by Dr. O'HANLON, who found about a pint of dark fluid, which evidently contained laudanum. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with those facts. Subjoined we give the copy of a letter that was left by deceased for his afflicted wife:

"EMMA DIXON, No. 1 Leonard-street—As these note is the last that you will receive from me, do not say that *I do not think of you because I have left you, but I acknowledge my faults.* Do not let my boy know his father is dead; but when you get this I am no more, *as I shall be found dead in bed at the Plough Tavern*, in Hudson-street. "I am yours, &c., "W. DIXON."

The deceased was 34 years of age, and born in England.

Stealing a Sewing Machine.

On Saturday two men, named JOHN LITTLE and EDWARD FINLEY, were brought before Justice CONNELLY, charged with having stolen from JOHN W. MARTIN, at No. 158 Chatham-street, a sewing machine, valued at $50. On the night before, the police passing down Baxter-street had their attention drawn towards these individuals, and kept up a sharp watch of their movements. They finally seized upon the machine, and took FINLEY and LITTLE into custody. It appeared that they were endeavoring to sell the property when caught by the officers. The complainant states that they took the machine from behind a glass window, where it had been put for exhibition. The magistrate, after hearing the evidence, held them to answer, in the sum of $500 each.

The New Steamship Arago.

The new steamer *Arago* was launched Saturday afternoon from J. A. WESTERVELT's yard, foot of Seventh-street, East River. The *Arago* will replace the *Humboldt*, of the New-York and Havre Steam Navigation Co. Line. She is 310 feet length of keel, 40 feet 6 inches in breadth of beam, 32 feet 6 inches depth of hold, and 3,000 tons burden. She costs $450,000. A comprehensive account of the *Arago*, machinery, interior appointments, &c., appeared in our issue of last Friday's DAILY TIMES.

Hamburg Ship George Canning.

The following are the names of the cabin passengers of the Hamburg ship George Canning, Capt. JACOBS, wrecked on her passage to Hamburg from this City: Mr. C. C. LEVIN, Mr. MALMGREEN, Mrs. RUTMAN and four children. There were also seventeen in the second cabin, whose names could not be furnished, making twenty-four passengers in all. The crew, with one exception, had been engaged at Hamburg for the voyage, and were probably all natives of Europe.

Arrested for Stealing from a Jewelry Store.

Officer KEEFE, of the Chief's Office, has arrested the notorious EUGENE RILEY, upon a charge of stealing upwards of $200 worth of gold watch chains from Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., in Broadway, several weeks ago. The offender denied all knowledge of the robbery, but, when closely questioned by the officer, he partially confessed the crime, and remarked, "He did not care about State Prison." RILEY was finally taken before Justice M. T. BRENNAN, and committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Fell Overboard and Drowned.

The body of a man named THOMAS KATEN, who was drowned several days since, foot of Jefferson-street, East River, was recovered yesterday, and conveyed to his late residence, No. 410 Water-street. The deceased was a rigger by trade, and while going up the plank of a packet ship the plank broke, precipitating him overboard. The deceased leaves a wife and seven children. An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner HILTON.

Death by a Fracture.

Coroner HILTON held an inquest yesterday morning at No. 439 First-avenue, on the body of WM. TRAVIS, who died from a fracture of his left thigh bone, received by the falling of a bank of earth. Verdict accordingly. The deceased was born in Germany, and aged 26 years.

The Workingmen's Memorial and the Inexcusable Procrastination of the Board of Councilmen.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, was on Saturday sent to the Committee above named. We give place to it as a matter of news:

To J. C. Wendell, E. F. Pinckney, W. M. Tweed, P. M. Schenck, and J. Kelsey.

GENTLEMEN: You have had in your charge for about three weeks a memorial from the unemployed workingmen of New-York, praying that the public lands and lots belonging to the City be immediately improved by the erection of buildings thereon suitable for the occupation of the tenantry of New-York, and that at least $500,000 be appropriated by the City for this purpose. As yet, it does not appear from the public prints that you have taken any action upon this memorial. Why not? What is the cause of this delay? Are there any reasons why the prayer of the memorialists cannot be granted? If so, you know them, and surrender no good excuse for not giving to them the widest publicity. Does the City Charter provide that no appropriation shall be made for public work involving an expenditure of more than $250, unless there is a contract previously made to this effect in the manner directed by law? Very well. Report the fact to the Board of Councilmen, and recommend that an application be made to the Legislature now in session for an amendment to the City Charter in this particular. Or, better yet, recommend that $500,000 be divided into two thousand equal parts, and that these parts be successively appropriated to the purpose required on five hundred of the five thousand building lots belonging to the City, without contract, so that the idle laborer and mechanic may be immediately set at work therewith. Do you say that there is no money in the City Treasury? No *matter; the credit of the City may be justifiably* exhausted in such a necessary and useful work, if the Common Council may draw upon it to obtain the means of celebrating the Birthday of WASHINGTON, however laudable and patriotic the celebration of that day may be considered. But perhaps you think that if, after all, the Common Council have power to grant the prayer of the memorialists, it is a power which, for certain very grave reasons *of public policy, should not be exercised. Very well.* If that is your opinion, say so. Report that it is in*expedient to legislate upon the subject. Any* report which you may make is better than silence, and let me add, more manly and honorable than inaction. But why should not the power of the City Government be exercised in this case? Is it no part of the legitimate duty of Government to provide work or sustenance for the citizen? Pardon me, gentlemen, but in times like these, when the resources of private capital and philanthropy utterly fail to relieve even one-tenth part of the destitute and wretched idle poor, Government must make provision for them in one of three ways. First, by feeding and clothing them at the public expense, or failing in that, burying the dead, starved to death, in Potter's Field; second, by furnishing convicted felons with board and lodgings at the expense of the State in the State's Prison; or, third, by securing to the owners of able, willing hands and hearts, the *right to labor*, upon equal and just terms, as freemen and fellow-citizens. Since, then, the question of the duty of government in respect to its poor may be thus reduced to one of expediency, of public good, and of public safety, let me ask you which course of action are you prepared to recom*mend to the favorable consideration of the Board of* Councilmen? The necessities of your memorialists, who are waiting for your action with the most intense anxiety, will not admit of much longer delay. You do not require three weeks, nor three days, nor even three minutes, to make up your minds, unless, indeed, you have prejudged the matter, and mean to bury it. Let the workingmen hear from you, then.

Yours truly, WILLIAM WEST,
In behalf of the Workingmen.

P. S.—It is, perhaps, proper for me to say, that in what I have above written I have had reference only to the memorial presented to the Board of Councilmen by a Committee appointed at Hope Chapel. With that subsequently presented by certain men calling themselves the "Central Committee" of the workingmen, those who met at Hope Chapel had nothing to do, and would not, I think, wish to be considered as sanctioning by their approval. The statement of facts therein contained was slightly exaggerated. Its language, too, was objectionable on account of its threatening import. I beg to assure you that it never was at any time within the power of the gentlemen whose names are thereto appended, by throwing off any self-assumed responsibility, either to hasten or avert any "dense precursor of a hurricane of death," that is, of riot and murder, alleged to be "looming over this unhappy City." There is no foundation whatever for any apprehension of riotous or disorderly conduct on the part of workingmen. The real danger to be feared is that which has already been foreshadowed, namely, a large increase in the number of hungry, sickly, miserable paupers, and of all the various grades of larceny and burglarious prison convicts. When the seeds of famine are industriously sown at the "Five Points," the "Hook," and in Water-street, the very dens of the "dangerous classes of society," who can rationally hope for any other harvest than that of a constantly augmenting criminal calendar? W. W.

Mayor's Black Book.

The complaint book has not, for the past few days, been so extensively patronized as formerly, owing, doubtless, to the inclement state of the weather, the present mania for sleighing, and the reform which is steadily progressing. The following complaints were registered on 27th inst:

Of S. M. Mead, No. 20 Twenty-first-street, that a large pile of bricks and stones is in front of his residence, and has been there several weeks. Also, a fire plug in the middle of the sidewalk not more than two feet high, which greatly endangers the limbs and lives of pedestrians.

F. W. Cunningham, No. 12 Twelfth-street, that A. Journey & Co., Nos. 41 and 43 Warren-street, obstruct the view of that street with a large flag, and asks to have it removed, being a public nuisance.

J. R. Hoper, No. 247 Elizabeth-street, that the sidewalk and gutter in front of buildings known as Nos. 253, 255, 257, and 259 Elizabeth-street, owned by Jacob Meeks, are constantly, after a snow storm, filled with ice and snow, and seldom attended to by said Meeks.

G. G. Andrews, No. 5 Tryon-row, that carts Nos. 36, 71, and other carts and two wagons, owned by S. M. Tibb, and other vehicles, upwards of ten in number, are allowed to remain through the day and night and all day on Sundays, in front of Nos. 175, 177, and 179 Madison-street, completely obstructing the passage and greatly impeding business.

E. H. Butterworth, No. 23 Thirty-sixth-street, that the snow is not removed from the sidewalk in front of the premises occupied by W. R. Russell, at the corner of *Thirty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.*

J. G. Adams, No. 47 Amity-street, that the snow and ice are not removed from the Baptist burial-ground at the corner of Amity and Wooster-streets.

Jas. Lawrence, No. 18 Herbert-street, that there are *dangerous holes three feet deep in Greenwich-street*, opposite No. 347.

C. B. French, No. 230 West Nineteenth-street, that the snow is not removed from the sidewalk opposite the yard attached to the church in West Eighteenth-street, near the Eighth-avenue, said yard fronting on Nineteenth-street; also that the snow is not removed from the sidewalk in front of a blacksmith shop in West Nineteenth-street, near the Eighth-avenue.

Wm. P. James, No. 31 Catharine-street, that Lynn & Pinto, in Catharine near Henry-street, keep their shoe store open on Sunday; also, that a Mr. Farrell in the same vicinity keeps his hat store open on Sunday.

Dr. Wm. Rockwell—That the Harlem Railroad Company are in the habit of removing the snow from their track and throwing the same upon the sidewalk, particularly at the corner of Broome and Bowery, rendering it almost impassable.

That Wm. Colgate & Co., Nos. 6 and 8 Dutch-street, completely obstruct the street with their soap carts. The people have been for a long time annoyed by this nuisance, and pray to have it abated.

LONG ISLAND.

The Brooklyn Soup Association.

During the past week this Association has supplied 960 families with soup, embracing 3,935 persons, of which number 1,500 were adults and 2,435 children. The provisions consumed were 1,596 pounds of beef, 12 bushels of carrots, 14 bushels turnips, 16 bushels potatoes, 6 bushels onions, 950 pounds of rice, 4 bushels of salt, and 10½ pounds of pepper. The receipts of the first week amounted to $553 23, and the last week to $317 29. The Association have enlarged their works to nearly double the original design, in consequence of the increased demand, and ask further contributions from the people.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

The whole number of deaths in the city of Brooklyn for the week ending January 27, was 68, from the following

Diseases—Burned, constipation, diarrhoea, dropsy, [illegible] fever, typhus fever, hooping cough, hemorrhage of the lungs, inflammation of the liver, malformation, measles, premature birth, [illegible] brain, [illegible] intestines, [illegible] congestion of the brain, dropsy in the [illegible], typhoid [illegible], old age, [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible] born, seven scarlet fever, fourteen [illegible]. Males, 33; Females, 35; adults, 26; children, 42. Total 68.

Brutal Assault.

A man, named THOMAS BRADY, was severely injured on Saturday, in Brooklyn, by [illegible] MAYERHOFF, a German, who beat him over the head with a shovel. MAYERHOFF was arrested by officer CURREN, of the Second District Police, and taken before Justice [illegible], by whom he was sent to the Penitentiary for sixty days.

Fire at Gowanus.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning [illegible]'s Oil Factory, near Penny Bridge, Gowanus, was destroyed by fire. Loss $6,000. Partially insured.

NEW-JERSEY.

Legislation for the Fire Department.

The bill introduced into the New-Jersey Legislature by Hon. [illegible], Jr., relative to the Jersey City Fire Department, does not, as has been supposed by some, reduce the number of years of firemen's service from ten to five, but fixes the *period at seven years*, and allows those at this time who have served the period up to the first day *of May* [illegible]. Those who have already served five years and upwards, will be exempt, except those men when they have served [illegible] in the Department.

Small-Pox in Jersey City.

This disease having existed to some extent in Jersey City during the past year, and being now apparently on the increase, the [illegible] Committee on Alms has provided for the vaccination for the kine-pox of all indigent persons; and for that purpose has employed Dr. REYNOLDS, who *will to-day visit* [illegible] in Washington Hall. [illegible] vaccinating will now attend [illegible].

[illegible]

It is evident that a gang of [illegible] are lurking about the docks in Jersey City, watching opportunities to commit depredations upon vessels and upon property upon the wharves. On Saturday afternoon, a shawl [illegible] in the [illegible] boats, was robbed [illegible] in charge of her, and clothing and [illegible] to the value of $100, were carried off.

An Irish Row.

A sharp fight took place on [illegible] in a drinking place in Grove-street, Jersey City, kept by one PHILIP SMITH, which disturbed the neighborhood. Officers VAN PELT and HATWELL repaired to the spot, arrested [illegible], and arrested LARRY [illegible], PATRICK LUDLOW and BRIAN [illegible]. The Recorder, on Saturday, fined them $2 each.

Arrest for False [illegible].

During the progress of the License trials in the Hudson County Court, Mr. ROBINSON, agent of the *Carson League, was arrested on complaint of* WM. BAVIER for alleged perjury, and was locked up in jail several hours until bail was procured. Mr. ROBINSON on Friday entered [illegible] against Mr. BAVIER on the charge of false imprisonment.

Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Governor PRICE has nominated Hr. J. M. CORNELISON, of Jersey City, a Judge of the Court of Appeals; and the Senate, in Executive Session, *has approved of the selection.*

The Mitchel Duel—A Letter from Mr. Mitchel's Friend.

BROOKLYN, [illegible], 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In an article published in the DAILY TIMES of Thursday morning, commenting on the correspondence between Mr. MITCHEL and Col. SCHOULER of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, you state that the publication of that correspondence by the Cincinnati newspapers, depreciates the value of Mr. MITCHEL's action at Zanesville. Col. SCHOULER, in a subsequent article, (which you copy,) states that the letters were published without his knowledge or consent.

Permit me to say that I did not deem it necessary *to consult Col. Schouler as to their publication*, believing then, as I still believe, that where a retractation of a charge made in a public print is demanded, and received in writing, the party making that retractation ought to have known that the same was to be made as public as the charge, and [illegible] obtained for that purpose. The apology was not a private, but a public one.

It was not to vindicate his honor with himself, but with the public, that Mr. MITCHEL required, (not "requested," as printed in the TIMES,) the retractation, and it was fit and proper that Col. SCHOULER's letter should appear in the community among whom the calumny was circulated.

I may say, in conclusion, that from the very loose appreciation of the value of a gentleman's reputation which Col. SCHOULER [illegible] that in charging Mr. MITCHEL publicly with a violation of his parole of honor, he did not do so "for the purpose of impeaching his personal character." I have thought proper to advise my friend to take no further action in the matter.

How far the article in the [illegible] the Cincinnati *Gazette* harmonizes with the tenor of the letter written by its editor, in Zanesville, I am content to let the public judge.

Your obedient servant, W. F. LYONS.

The Case of W. A. [illegible].

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having seen a statement in your paper of the 25th inst., in relation to the recent investigation as to the alleged larceny of [illegible] Brown, you will permit us to say that we deem that statement calculated to convey an impression that his brothers were actuated in their conduct as peti*tioners* by the most disgraceful and dishonorable motives. We, the Commissioners who presided over these investigations, deem it an act of duty incumbent upon us to say that during the progress of those investigations, no evidence was elicited that could induce the slightest suspicion of a motive in the petitioners, except what was praiseworthy. It is not for us now to comment upon this matter, but of this we are each and every one satisfied, and we base our opinion as well from the evidence as from the manner of giving it, that nothing could have been more harrowing to the feelings of those brothers, than to be compelled to assume a position calculated to render them obnoxious in the eyes of their brother. The task was evidently a most painful one, yet, thinking as they did, had they acted otherwise, they would have been most derelict in their duty to him whom, under the supposition, it was their bounden duty to protect. We say, most emphatically, that we heard no evidence elicited from them or from any other, that could lead us, for an instant, to believe them anything but most high-minded and honorable men.

JAMES MORROGH,
R. H. BURGER, Commissioners.
WM. MINER,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1855.

The Queen City, which was burned on Monday night, sank on Tuesday [illegible] the head south of the Queen's wharf, after having burned to the water mark. The fire was accidental. She was valued at $40,000, and was fully insured. She was an American built boat, aged about 16 years. At the time of the fire, there was a quantity of goods on board for Hamilton, a large portion of which was destroyed.—*Toronto Colonist.*

CLOCK FACTORY [illegible] BURNED—HEAVY LOSS.—We learn that the clock factory of MILES MORSE, in Plymouth, was destroyed by fire on Monday. The loss is stated at [illegible], on which there was an insurance of $20,000.—*Hartford Times.*

New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] MONDAY, JAN. 29, 1855.

[illegible] THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES (Morning and Evening) [illegible] every day except Sunday, and sent to subscribers [illegible] in any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS [illegible].

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday [illegible], containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at [illegible] per annum.

[illegible] a selection from the [illegible] of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers [illegible] per annum. [illegible] copies will be sent for [illegible] DOLLARS.

[illegible] in all cases [illegible] be made in advance.

The French Spoliation bill was passed by the House of Representatives on Saturday, after a lengthy and animated debate. The Senate was not in session.

Demand for Free Labor.

[illegible] in another column of this morning [illegible] laboriously prepared summary, [illegible] of great importance to the [illegible] at the present time.

[illegible] on Staten Island interested in [illegible] investigations has addressed, through the WEEKLY TIMES, *Tribune*, and *Agriculturist*, a circular to the farmers of the [illegible], asking for information in regard the [illegible], the demand for hired work- [illegible] position in the family, the cost of [illegible], the kind of food, &c., and the [illegible] of their ultimately becoming owners of land.

[illegible] have come from nineteen different [illegible] and eighty-eight different sources, [illegible] to Texas and Iowa; each person [illegible] for the district around him. [illegible] when New-York is crowded with [illegible] men who are literally begging for [illegible] to do, and who are disgracefully [illegible] of public charity, it becomes [illegible] important to know where there is [illegible] for labor, and what chances laborers [illegible] to country districts. [illegible] a glut of labor in the country, our [illegible] in New-York are chronic; and [illegible] take upon our shoulders, as [illegible] have done, the burdens of a [illegible]. If not; if there is a [illegible] work is in demand elsewhere; if [illegible] paid, and the laborer's family can, [illegible] but even have [illegible] competency, in the name [illegible] us know it at once, and have [illegible] spread as widely as possible.

[illegible] in these tables presented, that [illegible] out of the eighty-eight responses [illegible] call for more laborers, and [illegible].

[illegible] from so near a point as Madison County, N. Y., says: "We do not produce more than one-half as much as we might if we only could get labor to cultivate the [illegible]; and three *hundred* good laborers could find employment, the year round, in this town; and the same for every town in the County would make forty-two hundred for this County only." Another in St. Joseph's, [illegible]: "*One hundred* female domestics [illegible] procure situations, in one day, in [illegible]—a place of not over 4,000 inhabitants."

Another again in Conway, Mass., says: "It seems a mystery to me that these poor [illegible], of whom so much is said, do not [illegible] into the country. * * Hundreds could find employment in Franklin County alone."

[illegible], Keokuk County, Iowa, one says: [illegible] hundred good laborers are wanted [illegible] alone;" another in Mackinaw, [illegible] County, Ill., that "this county would [illegible] some hundreds at once."

[illegible] wages, it appears in these tables, that the average rate through the country [illegible], is $126 50 by the year, and [illegible] by the month in the Summer months, [illegible] provided by the employer; and 75 [illegible] a day with board when hired by the [illegible].

[illegible] highest wages given are $240 per annum [illegible] Iowa; $230 in Michigan, and $290 in Illinois. The highest in the Northern States is in Connecticut, [illegible]. The lowest is in Maryland, [illegible] New-York, $68 to $160. The average [illegible] of board is about $1 75, which in all [illegible] paid by the employer. To the question [illegible] to food, the usual feeling expressed [illegible] the replies is surprise that any [illegible] should be asked. One says "*even* [illegible] have food enough and to spare;" [illegible] Missouri, writes: "In the West, [illegible] object, especially the substantials, [illegible] every man, black or white, gets what will [illegible] his stomach, and if he does not it is his own [illegible], and when they do not have beef or [illegible] is generally," he says, "plenty [illegible] bacon, dried beef and venison." [illegible] in abundance.

Perhaps the most interesting facts elicited by this circular, are those with reference to the future chances of a poor, half-starved, depressed working man or woman taken out of the wretched quarters of our cities. Of the eighty-eight replies, *seventy-three* represent the [illegible] of workmen becoming proprietors of land as "frequent."

A farmer in Iowa states that "*four-fifths* of the laborers employed in his village are now owners of land." A correspondent from Missouri, writes: "One or two years' service are sufficient to procure money to enter 80 or 160 acres of Government land, or to purchase a town lot and erect a house thereon; or to get a horse and dray, a yoke of oxen and wagon, sell out, buy land, and set up farming." Another, that it is "inevitable" for the laborers to become land-proprietors; [illegible] another, that the Governor of his State [illegible] has arisen from the condition of laboring man to his present. Others quote their own lives and fortunes as instances of this progress, valuing their properties in some instances as high as $50,000.

In eighty-six cases out of eighty-eight, the [illegible] represent that the laborers sit at the same table with their employers, and are treated as members of the family.

In the matter of domestic women, the chances seem to be even more favorable. They dress as well as the farmer's daughters, some of them say "better;" they sit at the same table and ride in the same vehicle, and appear to marry even quicker than the ladies. One testy respondent comically complains that he has had twenty-three servant girls during the last eight years, and of these *nineteen* have been married while in his employ! Their wages vary from 75 cents to $2 a week.

These communications, which we have been permitted to quote from, it must be remembered are made without any combination or any one motive, from almost every part of the country where free labor is in demand.

Do they not show in this gloomy time of poverty for our cities, most cheering facts—that LABOR is in immense demand; that it can be well paid and well cared for; that comfort, respectability and the best opportunities are before the laborer, if he can only be placed in these new circumstances!

The great, open, rich country is waiting to receive our starving operatives into friendly arms,—not to support them with degrading alms; not to build asylums and endow societies to relieve them; not to beslaver them with the pity of the fashionable and the condescending charity of the rich;—but to give every strong arm and cunning hand a chance to cut his own independent fortune, and to place before every healthy and honest woman an opportunity of enjoying what the Creator designed woman to enjoy. As the writer of this summary well says, "Give railway tickets rather than soup to your poor." Charity is of little account; but a chance for a self-earned independence is something worth bestowing. We say again, most earnestly, as we have often said before, the only lasting cure for the evils among the laboring classes of New-York is to *provide means of emigration to the interior*. Will not our rich and charitable consider this! Let some of these great sums first raised for the poor be of some permanent benefit to the City. The plan suggested by our correspondent is a thoroughly practical one, and is not unlike the one we have already hinted at—to engage the "Emigrant Employment Society" and the "Association for the Relief of the Poor," in discovering those who wish to emigrate, and in furnishing them with the tickets and means. The only requisite is the money for the journey. Who will help this best charity!

England's Project of Making the United States her Penal Colony.

The resolute action of our Mayor in anticipation of the arrival of a frigate load of convicts and paupers from Sardinia, has turned the attention of our people to the material out of which Europe is anxious to manufacture fellow citizens for us. The impression is prevalent that there are a few small States along the North Sea, and some that reach the sea by way of the Mediterranean, who do not scruple to empty their prisons and poor-houses upon our shores; but that honorable States like France and England only wink at such proceedings—never, on any account, engage in them except privately, and under cover of a secrecy that would defy investigation.

There is an article in the Edinburg *Review* for October, which we have heard philanthropic Americans pronounce "good, humane and true," but which we think is cowardly, since it suggests a policy which it dare not openly advocate,—sneaking, since it supports it under false pretences,—and base, since the good which it would secure can only come by the most serious damage of a friendly State. The article that we speak of is entitled "The Management and Disposal of our Criminal Population." It is a very well written paper, except that like a boy who comes to tell a story that he is ashamed of, it has an interminable introduction.

England—this is the drift of the article—is overpeopled. In old times, when a hungry vagabond committed larceny he was hung, and so a bad subject was cheaply disposed of. But humanity interposed to prevent the excess of capital punishments, which from their commonness were becoming vulgar. A method was devised of sending convicts to the antipodes—to New South Wales; so far around the globe and away from England that if they chose to be "vagrom men" there, England never should know it;—if they chose to weep or wail in their miserable exile, kind hearted Englishmen should not be offended with the vulgar sound. It was a shrewd thought. Who wishes to hear the piteous whining of the beggar at the door as he eats his thanksgiving dinner!—but when the door is closed, and no sound can pass by it, he eats and drinks and is merry, though he knows that beggars are whining outside and coaxing for bread, as truly as if their voices were not unheard. Convicts were for many years sent to this far off region, assigned really as slaves to those who made application to Government for them. To some who fell into the hands of bad masters it was a most merciless punishment; to some it was a reward that might properly have been competed for by the thousands who worked and starved at home.

By degrees, however, cheap land and cheap labor drew, as it always must, a crowd of landholders to the settlements, and they, with the population who had outlasted their sentences and earned their freedom, came finally to feel averse to seeing settled upon them a new supply of ready-made rogues every month or two. They protested against "the outrage;" we do doubt if the Mother Country of the Penal Colony would have appreciated the protest so readily had not the land suddenly been discovered to be an El Dorado, and the transportation of a convict proved little more than a free ticket to the land of gold. The necessity of running away to the mines, was indeed a risk, but yet it was worth a handsome premium. Of course, this settled the fate of the transportation scheme so far as New South Wales was concerned. It disturbed the harmony [illegible] of a most admirable system of managing convicts, which never was permitted fairly to develop itself on that account. The improved plan was like this: The convict was to undergo three distinct periods of punishment: first, he was sent to Pentonville or Millbank, where he was retained for a year in solitary confinement. He might see the governor and the turnkey, as their convenience required, the chaplain for religious training, the schoolmaster for instruction in reading and writing, and a person to teach him a trade, but these were all. The year out, if he had proved tractable and desirous of reforming, he went to Dartmoor, Portsmouth, Portland, or elsewhere, to work in a gang on the public works prepared for him and his comrades. About a third of the time to which he was sentenced would be thus occupied. Then, if not incorrigible, he might be transported to Australia with "a ticket of leave" to hire himself out to masters of his own selection—being a freeman so long as he behaved himself, but subject, on misbehavior, to reimprisonment by the authorities without a new trial. But Australia, with her new-found gold, grew independent, and refused to receive any more convicts. Western Australia was not averse as yet, but she could only accommodate about 1,000 annually. This would be but a bucket from the water-logged vessel. How should the balance be disposed of! This is the question to which the reviewer girds himself. Nor these convicts, sentenced for long terms, alone are to be cared for,—the whole convict population demand a home. When the prisoner has served out his time he cannot, though he go back to the hamlet of his birth, be esteemed again as an honest man. When the ten years, or one year, for which he went into jail, is out, he has not atoned for his crime. He cannot go into a business partnership, nor hold an office of trust, nor shake off the odium of a "jail-bird" from his person. How shall he be able to start life anew away from the blighting curse of his own antecedents!

But in England and Wales there are more than 100,000, small and great, old and young, sentenced to various terms of detention and servitude every year. Deduct the 12 per cent. who are fit for the Juvenile Delinquent Reformatory Establishments, and the 30 or 40 per cent. that are only offenders against laws, not criminals, and we still have a compact crowd to be disposed of somehow.

Here the reviewer pathetically describes the difficulties that hinder the poor fellows whose terms are served out, and those penitent convicts who have behaved well at Pentonville and Portland until two-thirds of their time is exhausted, if they earnestly wish to lead better lives. He comes to the conclusion that there is no other safety than to cross the ocean, and in *some* new land where living is cheap and labor in demand, start life again. America *is* the "new land" toward which the article points, but it is only incidentally named, as if it had scarcely occurred to his able pen.

Now to the amiable and loving strain of the article we have no objection to make. But to its hypocrisy we must not fail to point. *The good of the convict* is the argument put forward. Who believes that the trouble and risk and expense of keeping him in Great Britain is not more truly the reason for this project? When Australia—a land of old convicts—spurns just such graduates of English prisons, and England confesses the justice of the refusal, is it anything short of impudence to play blind to the probability that America too will reject her riff-raff?

But the wily reviewer would not have the Government openly take hold of the matter, keep the waiting-room from which prisoners should be shipped, write up "characters" for them, and pay the expense of transportation—it should be done by societies. But why not? What harm can there be in Government's assuming the philanthropic job? "Voluntary Societies can act more freely," says the reviewer, which certainly is true; for would Yankees stand it if Government should openly undertake the rascally task!

If we have misrepresented the reviewer, we have done it unwittingly. Here are his words:

"We recommend, therefore, as the first method of disposing of liberated prisoners, that they should be *encouraged and advised in the strongest manner to employ* the sum due to them in emigrating from this country; that they should be induced to decide, *before leaving the prison*, to what colony or foreign country they will proceed."

He gives a most wicked thrust at a class of British subjects who have never been in prison:

"It is difficult to believe that the released prisoners who found their way thither would not, on the average, be more valuable and more welcome visitors than the shoals of unkempt, undisciplined Irish who are annually turned out upon those shores."

We think otherwise. An uncombed but honest Irishman for us before any Pentonville convict. Combs and Croton are cheaper than characters here. The middle passage to which the emigrant is subject is not so good a school that an English jail-bird can be reformed into an American citizen by its operation. The article in question is evidently but a feeler. If we take it quietly, we may with confidence look for a large accession to our population at an early day. It will be cheap for England—it will soothe her distresses about her convicted subjects. It will make every honest emigrant feel that he must prove that he was not a convict at home, before he can be trusted here, and the poor prisoner himself will awake in our free land to see the delusion that he labored under—that he is known here and suspected, and that the waters of the ocean have failed to wash white his reputation.

The emergency—for the time to stop such shameless proceedings is before they have begun—requires extreme measures to meet it. If Congress should see fit to require that no British citizen may be landed here without producing sufficient evidence that he comes neither from the jail nor the poorhouse, it would be but the dictate of common prudence after reading this impudent and hypocritical paper of the Edinburg *Review*.

The Sunday Liquor Traffic—Number of Arrests Yesterday.

The Mayor's order prohibiting the sale or furnishing of intoxicating liquors in this City on the Sabbath was again very generally observed—perhaps more so than on any Sabbath since the order was given. The arrangements for the detection of violators of the injunction were extensive and skillfully disposed. The entire Reserve Corps of Police were on duty in citizen's dress, with directions to attend especially to the discovery of places where liquor was either sold or given away. Their reports at the office of their Chief last evening were very satisfactory. The good effects of the vigorous enforcement of the order may be judged of by the following table, which exhibits the number of arrests made during the day, and reported by telegraph to the Chief:

First Ward	2	Thirteenth Ward	1
Second Ward	2	Fourteenth Ward	1
Third Ward	1	Fifteenth Ward	0
Fourth Ward	1	Sixteenth Ward	no ans
Fifth Ward	no answer	Seventeenth Ward	1
Sixth Ward	8	Eighteenth Ward	no ans
Seventh Ward	0	Nineteenth Ward	no communication.*
Eighth Ward	6		
Ninth Ward	1	Twentieth Ward	no ans
Tenth Ward	3	Twenty-first Ward	0
Eleventh Ward	1	Twenty-second Ward	no answer.
Twelfth Ward	no communication.*		
Total number reported			28

* There is no telegraphic communication between the Chief's Office and the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards.

If, instead of Sundays alone, all days were to be honored with as great freedom from liquor selling, marvelous changes would take place in our, in this respect, ill-famed City. With a continuance of honest effort on the part of our City authorities to enforce the laws, and a good prohibitory enactment by the Legislature, we may expect to enjoy the change we so much need, and which all good citizens so earnestly desire.

Live Teachers.

All the world, including the convict colonists of the Gallapagos, are admirers of the Schools of our City. They are our pride, though we are free to confess that they have their defects. Most of the credit of the meritorious workings of our School system is assigned to Trustees and Boards of Education,—which is very well, so long as the earnest, wide-awake and hard-working Teacher is allowed his share of praise, too. For as is the Teacher, so is the School. Show us the competent man or woman who takes a pride in discharging the duties of a Teacher, who is up with the times, taking advantage of improved methods, experimenting upon all promising suggestions, is in earnest while in the School-room, and not always anxiously waiting for the hour of dismission to come round—in short, show us a *live* Teacher, and we will show you in his room a good School.

It is to be feared that there are many engaged in teaching who have no love for the business, and consequently are not fit for it. Such hold it waste time to spend an hour or two a month in comparing notes with their fellow-Teachers, and profiting by their mutual experience. The live Teacher, on the other hand, has his eyes open in the School-room and out of it, for his School's good, and feels it a privilege to meet to compare notes with his associates. He does not discard any old system or method of instruction merely because of its antiquity, nor adopt any new one for its novelty alone. Still he believes that he lives in a progressive age, thinks sometimes his own thoughts, overhauls the old dogmas of his profession which have been filed away as "all right" for years and proves them by the new rules of modern days. His scholars are infected with his energy. They inspire life in his presence, and get ahead apparently from instinct. There are some such in the City and they are invaluable. But the other sort, the "slow-and-easy's," sleepy souls, who teach for a salary, and would resign their positions at midday, if they could find a purse of unclaimed gold in the street—the sooner they can be made to slough out of the School-rooms the better. No Boards can make the classes prosper over which they preside. The most vigorous of Trustees, tugging at their management, make only such headway with them as ships under full sail make when the anchor drags on the bottom.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. LESTER, a popular and deserved favorite, takes his benefit here to-night. A finished, reliable, and hard-working *artiste* like Mr. LESTER has substantial claims on the public; in this case not only as an actor, but as the stage manager of an excellently conducted establishment. There will of course be a large house. Two revivals will enhance the interest of the occasion,—MORTON'S Comedy of "Town and Country," and SHERIDAN'S inimitable burlesque, "The Critic." The cast of the latter is admirable—LESTER as *Puff*, BROUGHAM as *Whiskerandos*, and merry Mrs. STEPHENS as *Tilburina*.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The unequivocal and merited success of the spectacle Opera of "Cinderella" justifies its repetition during the week. It will then be withdrawn to make room for other novelties. No one should miss the opportunity of seeing this enjoyable production.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Messrs. R. SANDS and J. J. NATHANS are the managers here now, and commence a season of equestrian performances to-night. The old dramatic company has, we believe, gone to Boston with Mr. WILLARD. Mr. EDDY was the only member of it worth regretting. We should be glad to see him once more at the head of affairs with a company that will support, not mar his efforts. Our wonder is *not* that the dramatic season has now closed, but that it has lasted so long.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. MORRIS BARNETT'S play of "Our Set" will be repeated to-night, and for the first time here BUCKSTONE'S exciting drama of "Woman's Life." All the members of the company appear in these pieces.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The "legitimate" business appears to thrive here. To-night SHAKSPEARE'S "Macbeth," with C. W. CLARKE, HADAWAY, Miss MESTAYER and Miss LE BRUN in the principal parts. Two amusing pieces in the afternoon.

DONALDSON'S OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway.—The entertainments here on Saturday evening were for the benefit of the poor. An amusing entertainment every evening.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall. A new programme to-night, highly attractive for the lovers of fun.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 539 Broadway.—The highly successful burlesque of "Lucia di Lammermoor" will be performed every evening this week.

PAUL JULIEN'S CONCERT on Saturday evening attracted a large attendance, and was a pleasant occasion. The instrumentalists were as on the last occasion, GOCKEL, SABATIER and JULIEN; the vocalists, Mlle. D'ORMY, ADELINA PATTI and Signor EUGENIO CRONZA, baritone from the Paris Conservatoire, his first appearance in America. The latter gentleman selected a recitative and aria from MERCADANTE, and plunged into its sentimentalities with vigor and determination. It was an unwise selection for a debut, particularly as Signor CRONZA suffered from nervousness. The audience wearied of it. This gentleman has a baritone voice of moderate power, and so far as we are capable of judging from MERCADANTE'S trickey aria, of tolerable cultivation. He will probably be an acquisition to the Concert room.

Mr. GOCKEL punished the piano with much severity and some looseness. We have heard him do better. In the opening piece of the second part, his memory was palpably at fault. Mlle. D'ORMY and ADELINA PATTI delighted the audience with the fullness and sweetness of their voices. PAUL was as usual exquisitely sentimental, chaste and delightful.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—OLE BULL explains that the competition for the thousand dollar American opera is open not only to natives but citizens. This is proper.

The campaign will commence here in about three weeks from the present time. We are informed that the rehearsals of VERDI'S "Rigoletto" have commenced; also that Signor AMODIO, the admirable artist of the establishment, is busily employed upon new scenery for the same. About everything else there is a profound, and, to the anxious, unsatisfactory silence.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE SEIZURE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS.

Unsuccessful Search for Arms—Letter from Captain Goodrich.

On Saturday last Deputy Surveyor ISAIAH RYNDERS, with the United States Deputy Marshals, proceeded on board the steamer *Massachusetts* to make a search for arms supposed to be in her. Her holds, fore and aft, were searched, as were also the ladies' cabins, upper and lower; but nothing was found to justify the reports that have been published in reference to the vessel. Several boxes were discovered in the ladies' after cabin, which were found to contain pack, dray and saddle harness, martingales, stirrups gearing, and other articles of a similar character. Single saddles and holsters for pistols were also found, but nothing which the officers were in search of. The *Massachusetts* had on board water and provisions for twelve days, sufficient to last her until she reached New-Orleans, as proposed.

The *Massachusetts* was used first as a Sound steamer; after which she was taken to run between this City and Philadelphia.

Captain GOODRICH states that he designed to proceed to New-Orleans with the steamer, and to run her between that city and Texas, for the transportation of cattle. He denies that the steamer was to have been used for any such purpose as the one alleged.

We subjoin the following letter from Captain GOODRICH:

SIR: A publication appeared in several papers yesterday to the effect that my vessel had been seized by the United States Marshal, and that she had on board arms and ammunition, and was going to the Island of Cuba. My steamer, the *Massachusetts*, was seized, it is true, upon the representation of the Spanish Consul; but that she had any weapons or ammunition aboard, or intended to sail for any other port than New-Orleans, is entirely false. I have employed counsel, and offered at once to have my vessel thoroughly searched. After much delay, and a heavy expense, which I cannot well afford, an examination to-day by the Deputy-Surveyor has shown the utter falsehood of the libels upon her. Is there no way in which an American master can be protected from such outrages upon the part of our government officers, at the dictation of an agent of a foreign government? Or is it no longer possible for an outward bound vessel to proceed upon her lawful voyage until she obtains the consent of the Spanish Consul? They treat our vessels bad enough at sea and in their own ports; but it seems to be asking too much for them to annoy and injure us at our own wharves.

The charges against my ship are untrue from beginning to end, and I will have redress if the laws of our land will afford it. Will you insert this in your valuable paper, to correct the garbled story which has appeared heretofore, and oblige, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. GOODRICH,
Master of steamer Massachusetts.

NEW-YORK, Jan 27, 1855.

Weekly Report of Deaths

In the City and County of New-York, from the 20th day of January, to the 27th day of January, 1855: Men, 79; women, 86; boys, 131; girls, 141—total, 437. Adults, 165; children, 272; males, 110; females, 227; colored persons, 12.

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Enlargem't heart	2	Lungs, diseased	2
Abscess of brain	1	Epilepsy	[illegible]	Malform. of [illegible]	1
Abscess of lungs	1	Erysipelas, [illegible]	[illegible]	Malform. of heart	1
Albuminaria	1	Erysipelas	[illegible]	Malform. of [illegible]	1
Apoplexy	[illegible]	Fever, congest.	[illegible]	Marasmus, adult	1
Asthma	[illegible]	Fever, gastric	[illegible]	Marasmus, infantile	15
Bowels, disease of	1	Fever, puerperal	[illegible]		
Bronchitis	12	Fever, remitt't	3	Measles	12
Burned or scalded	3	Fever, scarlet	30	Old age	4
Cancer	1	Fever, typhoid	1	Palsy	1
Casualty	1	Fever, typhus	[illegible]	Phlebitis	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1	Heart, disease of	4	Premature birth	4
Colic	1	Heart, valvular	[illegible]	Reten. of menses	1
Cong. of brain	15	Hooping Cough	3	Rheumat'm heart	1
Cong. of lungs	6	Inflam. of bowels	3	Scrofula	1
Consumption	42	Inflam. of brain	1	Spine, disease of	1
Convul's infantile	40	Inflam. of chest	1	Stone	3
Convul's, Puerp'l	1	Inflam. of heart	1	Still born	21
Croup	18	Inflam. of liver	1	Suicide, by cutting throat	1
Debility, Adult	3	Inflam. of lungs	36		
Debility, Infantile	5	Inflam. stomach	3	Suicide, hanging	1
Delirium tremens	4	Inflam. of throat	1	Teething	3
Diarrhea	10	Inflam. of womb	1	Ulc. extremities	1
Dropsy	6	Insanity	1	Unknown	1
Dropsy, in chest	1	Intemperance	1	Whites	1
Dropsy, in head	12	Jaundice	1	Womb, falling of	1
Dysentery	7	Liver, disease of	1		
Total					437

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c.	3	Stillborn, and prem. birth	25
Brain and nerves	103	Stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs	61
Generative organs	6		
Heart and blood-vessels	14	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	38
Lungs, Throat, &c.	144		
Old Age	4	Unknown	1
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	47	Urinary organs	1
Total			437

Of which 8 were from violent causes.

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I	7	IX	12	XVII	30
II	2	X	11	XVIII	25
III	1	XI	30	XIX	26
IV	15	XII	8	XX	27
V	15	XIII	17	XXI	20
VI	28	XIV	7	XXII	13
VII	[illegible]	XV	9		
VIII	39	XVI	19	Total	437

AGES.—Under 1 year, 130; 1 to 2 years, 40; 2 to 5 years, 58; 5 to 10 years, 16; 10 to 15 years, 7; 15 to 20 years, 11; 20 to 25 years, 25; 25 to 30 years, 15; 30 to 40 years, 43; 40 to 50 years, 21; 50 to 60 years, 20; 60 to 70 years, 13; 70 to 80 years, 9; 80 to 90 years, 3; 90 to 100, 1; unknown, 1. Total, 437.

NATIVITIES.—British America, 2; England, 9; France, 1; Germany, 34; Holland, 2; Ireland, 75; Poland, 1; Scotland, 5; Sweden, 1; United States, 305; unknown, 2. Total, 437.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 5; Bellevue Hospital, 9; City Hospital, 6; Colored Home Hospital, 3; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 2; Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 3; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 8; St. Vincent's Hospital, 4; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 50; Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, 2. Total, 93.

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.

The Sardinian Criminals.

Relative to the Sardinian frigate *Des Geneys*, daily expected at this port, and on board of which are the sixty emigrants alleged to be ex-convicts from prison in Turin, we are informed by Mr. McKEON, the United States District Attorney, that Señor VALERIO, Secretary of the Sardinian Legation, called upon him on Saturday last and informed him of the receipt of a letter from the Sardinian Minister at Washington, with instructions to the Commandant of the *Des Geneys* not to land any person from the frigate until further orders. Señor VALERIO received a similar letter from the District Attorney for the Captain of the said frigate, as to the landing of the emigrants on board of his vessel. The District Attorney also addressed a letter to the Collector of the Port, requesting him to dispatch a Revenue Cutter to meet the *Des Geneys*, and prevent her entering the harbor. The Revenue Cutter has been dispatched as per instruction. The true character of the *Des Geneys'* passengers will thus speedily be ascertained.

The New-York Sketch Club.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the members of the New-York Sketch Club, was held on Saturday evening last, and was distinguished by a more than usual good feeling. The host of the evening was Mr. JAMES P. CAMPBELL, the meritorious artist and the founder of the Society. The sketches displayed were numerous, and generally evinced superior taste in conception. The subject was *Spring*. Two exquisite allegorical sketches were among the number, and were furnished, one by Mr. DALLAS, and the other by Mr. BOYER. Mr. HART furnished two landscape sketches in oil, both of which were generally admired. A mono-chromatic sketch by Mrs. GREATOREX, was one of superior beauty. JOHN MCLENNAN, the successful [illegible] displayed one of his original [illegible] KYLE, Herr CREANWORK, JOHN [illegible], and Messrs. CASWELL, HITCHCOCK, [illegible], BRUSH and HUBER, also furnished fine sketches. Two beautiful medallions by JONES, the sculptor, were among the contributions.

Poetical contributions by W. W. FOSDICK, Esq., Mrs. GREATOREX and CHARLES GAYLER, were read, after which speeches, songs, [illegible], &c., were the order of the evening—artists, poets, authors, professional gentlemen—all contributing to the general fund of humor.

Seizure by Robbers.

A package of over [illegible], in charge of ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS, [illegible] seized in [illegible] from San Francisco [illegible] New-York, the same being [illegible]. The letters were given last Saturday into the hands of the United States District Attorney [illegible] transferred them immediately to Postmaster FOWLER for delivery to their places of destination.

Fires.

A fire occurred in the [illegible] of the first story of Lightbody's Ink Manufactory, corner of [illegible] and Rose-streets, at 3 o'clock Saturday [illegible]. It originated from the furnace in the [illegible]. No damage of any importance was sustained.

The straw and mattress store of [illegible] PATTERSON & Co., No. 62 East Broadway, [illegible] about 8 o'clock Saturday evening. It was of accidental origin. The damage was trifling.

Politics and Puritanism.

A lecture on "Politics and Puritanism"—just at this time an unusually interesting theme—will be delivered at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, this evening, by J. H. WAINWRIGHT, Esq., son of the late Bishop of New-York.

(Advertisement.)

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—In Dec. 1855, the Queen of Spain issued an ordinance directing this famous ointment to be admitted into all parts of her dominions. It is used in Public Hospitals as a certain cure for bad legs, bad breasts, old sores, ulcers, and fistulas. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cts., 62½ cts. and $1 per pot.

(Advertisement.)

MACBETH AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Mr. J. R. SCOTT performs Macbeth this evening, at Barnum's Museum. Macduff by Mr. C. W. CLARKE. HADAWAY appears in it. So does Miss MESTAYER, Miss LE BRUN, &c. Two very pleasing pieces also, this afternoon, at Barnum's.

LADIES' BALL FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR.—The Distributing Committee completed their duties on Saturday evening, and will report to the Board of Managers this evening, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, at 8 o'clock. The members are requested to attend without further notice.

AN ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A VESSEL AT SEA.—SAMUEL WENTWORTH, master, FRANCIS E. HOPKINS, mate, W. ALLERTON and J. H. NICKERSON, seamen, and E. E. GOODALL, cook, of schooner *A. Hooper*, are now being tried at Boston, for attempting to destroy the vessel at sea, on the 9th December last, for the purpose of defrauding the insurance companies. It has been proven by witnesses who were on board the *Daniel Webster*, which had fallen in with the schooner and brought it into port, that the accused had bored auger-holes in the bottom of the vessel, for the purpose of scuttling her. The salvage paid was $1,[illegible].

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of the store No. 18 Vesey-st.; also, the second story [illegible] feet in depth, fronting and having an entrance [illegible] from Barclay-st., will be rented singly, or they can be connected, making one of the most light, spacious and commanding stores in the City, admirably adapted for the jobbing or importing business. The store is shelved and in perfect order. Inquire of PERREGO & BUCKLEY, No. [illegible] Barclay-st., directly in the rear of the Astor House, or B. G. MOULTON, No. [illegible] Broadway.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY—A CARD. To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As you published on Tuesday last a very [illegible] statement of a charge [illegible] against me before Justice [illegible] by one William Winslow, in relation to my connection with the St. Nicholas Insurance Company, it is but justice that you should give equal publicity to a few words which I have to say on the subject.

My connection with that Company ceased nearly a year ago. Since then, of the two institutions, the Knickerbocker Bank, Knickerbocker Savings Institution, and the St. Nicholas Insurance Company, two have [illegible], and the public have lost half a million by the [illegible] and mismanagement of their management. [illegible] the public know. The very individual [illegible] a trustee of a Savings Bank, in the [illegible] the funds of the widow and the orphan, [illegible] on worthless securities, and [illegible] it in a rotten Bank. To escape [illegible] endeavoring to make a scapegoat of an innocent party, and brings forward such reliable evidence as [illegible] and those who have repeatedly sworn to [illegible] deceive the public as to the [illegible] of those institutions. This is my statement, and there are the [illegible]. Let the public judge between us.

When I commenced my duties as Secretary of those Company, I found myself surrounded by men [illegible] as directors of Bank [illegible] loan unless to aid a private speculation [illegible] borrowed thousands and called it [illegible] solves to institutions in which they were [illegible] even took the wages of the poor [illegible] in bubble Soap-Stone Companies [illegible] idea of a sacred trust than to use the funds [illegible] in the basement of their brown-stone [illegible] for a young man thus surrounded [illegible] and his duty to perform. My [illegible] have become connected with such men and such [illegible].

In regard to the matter with which I have been charged, I pledge myself to show up the whole history of the St. Nicholas Insurance Company and the utter groundlessness of the accusation against me. As a young man just entering upon the field of life, my reputation is dearer to me than all the gold in the universe. To my friends I pledge myself to clear it from this stain, and to the [illegible] of the above institutions I pledge myself [illegible] of our City and the high officers of our [illegible] parties who have robbed them of a half a million [illegible] the bar of justice. CHAS. O. RICHARDSON.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have received the following letter with the substantial enclosure:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1855.

DEAR SIR: Please accept the enclosed [illegible] bill on the Mechanics' Banking Association, to aid you in your laudable endeavors to expose the robbers of the Knickerbocker Institutions. Yours, A FRIEND.

To CHAS. O. RICHARDSON.

COWEN'S CIVIL TREATISE.

A Treatise on the Civil Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and incidentally of the power and duty of Sheriffs, Constables, &c. Fourth edition. By WM. TRACY.

BARBOUR'S CRIMINAL TREATISE.

A Treatise on the Criminal Law, and upon the Jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace, and incidentally of the power and duty of Sheriffs, Constables, &c. Second edition. By O. L. BARBOUR.

The above published by BANKS, GOULD & CO., No. 144 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 475 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

PIANOS—PIANOS—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Superior toned pianos for $175, $200, and $225; also [illegible] as good, and the entire instrument as strong, and as durable as those which cost $300. Pianos of every variety of style and price, comprising those of ten different manufactories, among them the celebrated modern improved Horace Waters pianos, and the first premium [illegible] of T. Gilbert & Co.'s make (owners of the [illegible] patent). Second-hand pianos at great bargains; melodeons of every style, from five different manufactories. Each instrument guaranteed. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

HERRING & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S PATENT.—Twelve years in use and not a dollar's worth of books and papers consumed in one of them. They have been tested in accidental fires [illegible]. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 146 and 148 Water-st. The only makers of Safes combining Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents.

25 SHARES OF SEVENTH WARD BANK STOCK will be sold THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by A. H. NICOLAY & CO., affording [illegible] opportunity of investing in one of our old established Banking Institutions, paying dividends of 10 per cent. per annum.

PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—THE SUBSCRIBER continues to manufacture (for sale) his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Lock, (the key no larger than a tooth pick.) Depot, Green Block, corner Water and Pine-sts. SILAS C. HERRING.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. Goffin's impregnable defiance locks and cross bars. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds TUESDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office No. 4 Broad-st.

[illegible] of two men at Greenupsburg, Ky.

From the [illegible] Commercial.

STEPHEN SHORT and WM. HANNING were [illegible] hung by the neck until dead," at Greenupsburg, [Ky.,] Friday afternoon, at 1:40 o'clock. Both had been hard drinking, worthless men, and had wives and children—the former a large family. SHORT murdered MCFARLAND, a worthy man, manager of the Clinton Furnace, Greenup County, Ky., in August last. He (SHORT) was employed about the furnace, and became incensed at MCFARLAND because he endeavored to keep his hands from drinking whisky. MCFARLAND also discharged one of SHORT's sons, who was an idle fellow, and this aggravated the bad feeling.

One day MCFARLAND was riding by where SHORT was at a grocery, and stopping a minute, some angry words passed, and SHORT was told he would be discharged for his insolence and intemperance. As MCFARLAND rode off, SHORT took his rifle in hand, and said that he would shoot his employer, who rode along, thoughtless of danger, more than one hundred yards, when SHORT was told by an Irishman at his side, also drunk, that he must fire at once if he intended to do so, as his mark would soon be out of sight, round a turn of the road. At this SHORT did fire, and MCFARLAND fell, being shot through the chest. The murderer then walked up to his victim, and told him that he deserved to have been killed long before. MCFARLAND being a widely known and useful man, with a young wife and child, was much lamented.

HANNING was a queer individual, having lived for many years alone in a wretched cabin, eight miles below Greenupsburg. His hut was half buried in the side of one of the large hills that stand near the river, and was more like a cave than a house, while HANNING, who never shaved, cut his hair, or took the least care of his person, more resembled a wild beast than a human being. He was executed for the murder of a man named MALONE, whom he had hired to dig a well. MALONE had been at work for a time at the well, but could not get any pay, and had quit, when HANNING told him if he would resume operations he should have some bacon and meal. MALONE was very poor and drunken, had a family, and he consented. When he proceeded to the house to go to work, HANNING, whose hands, from excessive dissipation, were very unsteady, told him to load his shot-gun, as he wanted to shoot a dog, saying that he had just shot a dog, and would now shoot another. MALONE loaded the gun and handed it to HANNING, who told him to go to the door and see if he could not see a stray dog. MALONE thought the request a curious one, but he complied, when he heard a noise that startled him, and, turning, saw that HANNING was taking aim at him. In an instant the gun was discharged, and MALONE fell, with the entire load that his own hands had placed in the gun, in his body. HANNING then seized him by the hair and dragged him some distance to a clump of bushes, where he left him dying. About an hour afterward, some persons passed, and HANNING called to them that he had shot MALONE, and to confirm his statement, pointed to a puddle of blood in front of the door. MALONE was found, and lingered several days, and HANNING went to the dungeon.

The time of the occurrence of these sickening tragedies was in August last. The murderers were tried, convicted, and sentenced during the November term of the Greenup County Court.

As they were given considerable time to *prepare*, they spent the first part of it in a shocking manner. SHORT blasphemed at the ministers who visited him so horribly that they fled from his cell, and amused himself by *hanging rats, and speculating on the analogy between the death struggles of those animals and men.*

He swore that when he died, all he wanted was one foot of rope in the clear, and for a band of music to play "Jordan is a hard road to travel." When his legs were being ironed, he said, "That's right—shoe this old hoss well—he's got a hard road to travel." HANNING was more quiet, but not less desperate. But about four weeks ago a change came over the spirit of their dreams, and they gradually became "anxious inquirers," and losing all hope of pardon, respite, or escape, they were glad to see the ministers, and finally became zealous professors of religion, saying that the fact that they were to be hung was the most fortunate event of their lives. If they had not been found guilty of murder, and doomed to hanging, they expressed a belief that they would have died drunkards and vagrants; now they thought they were good Christians, and would be taken from the gallows to Abraham's bosom.

Several ministers of the Methodist persuasion, among the most constant and ardent of whom were two "slave preachers" in Greenupsburg—*i. e.*, colored persons held as slaves, who are regular preachers of the gospel. In Greenupsburg, whites and blacks, slaves and masters, belong to the same church, and meet in the same house of prayer.

At an early hour Friday, great crowds of people gathered about the street corners of the town, where the "hanging" was to take place. Everybody talked of the "hanging." People came in all directions, along by-roads, big-roads and no roads at all; in skiffs, wagons and buggies; mounted on all manner of horses, asses and mules, of all conditions; one, two and three persons to an animal; some with saddles and some without; some on foot and on crutches; male and female, they came; old and young; black, white, and of all intermediate colors and shades of color; with hair whose variegation of *hink* was astonishing—aged women and blooming country lasses, women with children in their arms and children clinging to their skirts; men with horrifying beards, boys with no beard; well-dressed and ill-dressed, drunk and sober, with cigars and pipes, many who chewed tobacco, and few who did'nt. They marched and counter-marched, singly and in couple; by platoons, by companies, by regiments, by grand armies, by processions that to all appearance extended "back to the crack of doom." Horses stood in rows, in strings, in phalanxes, far along the fences. The groceries were overwhelmed, the taverns more full than omnibuses when there is not room for one more.

Meanwhile, half a dozen ministers were praying and singing fervently in jail with the men who were to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. The jail was a little hewn log structure, about twenty feet square, and a motly, gaping multitude assembled around while the funeral services progressed, and never was heard more mournful music than the familiar old Methodist hymns sung by broken voices in that dungeon of the doomed.

The gallows was erected about two hundred yards above the mouth of Little Sandy, and was simply formed by placing two locust posts firmly in the ground, and joining them by a cross piece, which was about ten feet long and twelve feet high. The hour for "the hanging" was between 12 and 1, but some delay took place at the jail. That institution was so constructed that the prisoners had to make their exit from the second story, and descend to the wagon which was "backed up" for their reception, by an outside railway.

This afforded the surrounding crowd a good look at the wretches, who, with ropes about their necks, (the hangman's knots nicely soaped and adjusted under their left ears,) and their arms fastened tightly behind by the elbows, took seats on their own coffins, in a shackling old wood-wagon, hauled by a dirty bay and a dingy gray horse, (each animal with burs in his long untutored tail and mane,) and driven by an old man, whose shirt-collar (on one side) hung at least a foot over the corresponding part of his coat, while the other side was almost minus. One hundred guards, in citizen's dress, and without weapons, surrounded the vehicle, and the dismal array moved toward the scaffold. SHORT appeared cheerful, and spoke in hearty tones to his old acquaintances. HANNING was trembling with fear, and silent, while his eye was unsteady, and glared here and there, like a frightened animal's.

The gallows was so placed that on one side was a hill, affording thousands of persons a fair view of the deplorable spectacle.

When the wagon reached the spot, a minister beside the prisoner commenced a hymn, but only two or three voices joined him, and the singing was feeble, broken, but inexpressibly sorrowful. When the last stanza had been sobbed forth, the condemned kneeled and bent over their coffins, and the minister offered a prayer. During these ceremonies the great multitude collected around, (the number estimated at six thousand,) was awed into stillness profound as a breezeless Summer wilderness.

When the prayer was over, SHORT spoke as follows:

"I want all of you to take warning by me. See what whisky and bad women have brought me to. I have been to a good many hanging scrapes myself, and thought it was great fun, but I never thought I'd be hung myself. This is the work of Capt. Whisky. I am willing to die for the life of the man that I took. Talk of pleasure—I have tried all kinds of it, almost, shanties drunk, and everywhere else, but I have had more real pleasure up in that old jail, than ever before in all my life; and chains on my legs—big, heavy chains at that. I just took off this old coat, and whipped Satan clean out, fair. I've made my election sure, I think. Yes, sir, I think my election is sure." [Some one in the crowd called out, "If you are safe, I don't think there is much danger for the rest of us."] "I am perfectly willing to die. The man you have got in jail for aiding me is perfectly innocent, and ought to be let go; but that BLAIR deserves all I've got. [BLAIR was the man who told him to shoot.] He was as much to blame as I was."

Some one inquired—"Are you willing to die, STEVE?" Said he—"Yes; I hate this world and my own life;" and he continued with an air that was nearly exulting—"and I'm going to leave it; I'll be in Paradise before sundown. Now, farewell, farewell; meet me in the other world. I want to see you all in Heaven." An old man somewhat drunk, pressed upon him. SHORT said—"Whisky brought me to this—I expect you along in a few days."

HANNING then, quaking in every limb, got up and said—"I havn't got anything against any man in the world, and I hope nobody's got anything against me now."

SHORT repeated this remark. Large numbers of his acquaintances crowded about, shaking hands with him and asking questions, until the last moment. He knew all his old friends, and exchanged smiles and words of good will with them until the white cap was tied down over his face. He stood up firmly as the wagon was driven away, and said at that instant, very distinctly—"Farewell, all my friends"—when the fatal noose checked his utterance.

While the men were hanging, they swung about three feet apart, and the same distance from the ground. HANNING struggled awfully, but SHORT quickly and quietly expired. No sooner had the bodies ceased to wriggle in the spasms of death than the vast assembly began fast to disperse, and the deep silence that had brooded there, broken but by sobs from a few of the women, was dissipated by the clamor of thousands of tongues.

Powder Mill Explosion—Two Lives Lost.

From the Wilkesbarre Union, Jan. 24.

On Thursday evening last, about 7 o'clock, the inhabitants of our town were suddenly aroused by a loud explosion, that shook the whole village and the buildings around for several miles. It was soon ascertained that the large powder manufactory of Messrs. PARRISH, SILVER & Co., situate about two miles below the borough, had exploded, blowing to atoms the drying-house and glazing-house, destroying the stock-house and coal-house, and also utterly destroying the frame of one mill and unroofing the other. The powder in process of manufacture in these latter buildings did not explode. At the time of the explosion two boys, aged about ten, were in the packing house, as is supposed—one a white boy, named JOSEPH RHOADS, and the other a colored boy, named JERRY COOPER. They were found the next morning, having been blown about one hundred and fifty yards, badly torn and mangled.

The explosion occurred in the drying and packing house. There is no possible way of explaining the immediate cause of this catastrophe, as the only persons that could have known anything of the matter, in the first instance, were the two boys who were killed. There were about four hundred kegs of powder, finished and unfinished, destroyed. Total loss about $2,500. The glass in the windows of all the houses situated about the mills was broken, and in some cases the sash and doors destroyed. Before the report was heard, the light could be seen for miles, which was soon followed by a crash that made the stoutest tremble, and that seemed to shake the very earth beneath their feet. The blackened, burned, mutilated corpses of the two boys presented a sad spectacle to look upon.

SINGULAR FATALITY IN ONE FAMILY.—The Petersburg *Express* notices the singular fact that in a worthy and industrious family of free colored people, residing near City point, father, wife, son and daughter, have all suddenly died, and that there now survive but one of a family of five. The circumstances, seeming suspicious, a *post-mortem* examination was instituted, when it was found that the girl had died of Pneumonia. A little boy is now the sole survivor, and heirs an estate, which a gentleman informs us is worth some five or thousand dollars.

The Boston correspondent of the Pawtucket *Gazette* says that Gov. GARDNER will retain Mr. CLIFFORD in his office of Attorney General. Mr. CLIFFORD waited upon him to tender his resignation, but the Governor warmly remonstrated. The writer adds that the Governor feels the deficiency of the new party in talent, and often alludes to it.

Governor WRIGHT, of Indiana, expects on a visit to him at Indianapolis, on the 22d of February, Governors JOHNSON, of Tennessee; POWELL, of Kentucky; MEDILL, of Ohio; and MATTESON, of Illinois.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a cure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. ZIEBER, Philadelphia.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face.
FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ At a Meeting of the Freshman Class of the New-York Free Academy—Held on Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1855, in reference to the death of their classmate, JOSEPH MCCLAURY, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has been the will of an Allwise Providence to remove from our midst our esteemed friend and classmate, JOSEPH MACCLAURY, by death, in so sudden and painful a manner; be it

Resolved, That each member of the said class comply with the invitation of the parents of the deceased, to be present at the funeral.

Resolved, That we, his fellow students, while we mourn the loss of our worthy and active classmate, deeply sympathize with the parents and relatives of the deceased.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Freshman Class, from a sincere desire of showing every mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, wear the customary badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his friends.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the principal City papers.

☞ Eighteenth Ward Relief Association.—The Executive Committee for the Relief of the Poor of the XVIIIth Ward, hereby give notice that the Soup-house is open daily from 12 to 2, in the basement of the Demilt Dispensary, corner of 23d-st. and 2d-av., and that their depôt of Groceries, Provisions, &c., is also open daily in the same place, where they are dealt out to the Poor of the Ward, on the orders of the visitors. The great object of the Committee in the dispensation of their charity is not to encourage idleness or pauperism, while they succor and relieve actual want and suffering. Donations of food and clothing of any kind, shoes, &c., &c., will be thankfully received at their depôt as above, and subscriptions in money may be sent under cover to VALENTINE G. HALL, Treasurer, No. 18 Gramercy-park, 20th-st., which will be acknowledged in the public papers.
VALENTINE G. HALL, Chairman.
JAS. C. HOLDEN, Secretary.

☞ South Williamsburg.—The members of the SECOND SOUTH WILLIAMSBURG VILLAGE ASSOCIATION are informed that arrangements have been made for closing up the affairs of the Association and a division of the property at an early day; it is therefore absolutely necessary that all who are indebted should make immediate payment. By so doing much trouble, additional expense, and perhaps ultimate loss will be avoided.

Members wishing additional lots, can have them upon very favorable terms; and any person wishing to obtain lots in this pleasant and desirable village, may learn full particulars, and secure all the advantages of an original membership by making early application.

A public meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, at No. 195 Bowery. Every member is urgently requested to attend, as very important business is to be transacted.
JOHN WILSON, President.
CHARLES YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—By invitation,
MR. J. T. WAINWRIGHT
of this City will deliver a lecture before the Association at Clinton Hall, Astor Place, on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 29,
at 8 o'clock. Subject:
POLITICS AND PATRIOTISM.
Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the desk of the Library and at HALL & SON'S music store, No. 239 Broadway, and at STANFORD & SWORDS' bookstore, No. 637 Broadway.
DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, FRANK W. BALLARD, JOHN CHESAR, } Lecture Committee.

☞ New City Hall—Special Notice.—The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to which was referred the subject of selecting a location for the proposed New City Hall, hereby give notice that they will meet on MONDAY, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, to hear all those parties in favor of, and opposed to locating the proposed New City Hall in the upper part of the City.
PETER P. VOORHIS, ABRAM WAKEMAN, SAMUEL H. MOSES, JOHN KELLY, HENRY HOFFMIRE, } Special Committee.

☞ Western Farm League.—This Association, organized to encourage and facilitate emigration to the West, have made a very desirable selection of Government land in the free State of Iowa, and a considerable number of the members will start from this City on or before the 1st of April next. Persons designing to emigrate to the West may secure important advantages by a connection with this organization. A public meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at Union Building, No. 185 Bowery, at which time applications for membership will be received, and every information furnished.
THOS. W. FIELD, President.

☞ Emigrant Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange in Greenwich-st. [illegible], at the corner of Centre and Canal-sts., New-York. The Office is established by the Commissioners of Emigration, where can always be found large numbers of laborers and servants of every description, and persons can have their orders filled by writing to the Superintendent, and sending the amount necessary to pay the passage of the parties required. No fees charged.
JAMES F. FAGAN, Superintendent.

☞ Notice to [illegible] East, West, South and Central [illegible] and Fleetwood Lot Owners.—The undersigned, [illegible] for the town of Westchester, Westchester Co., New-York, will be at the [illegible] Ward Hotel, corner [illegible] and Grand-sts., on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Jan. 29 and 30, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M., to receive the [illegible] The undersigned is also authorized to collect all [illegible] for the years 1853 and 1854.
FERDINAND [illegible], Collector.
N. B.—F. C. BERSCHORMAN, Collector of the Mount Vernon School District, will also be in attendance to receive the School tax now due.

☞ Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1855—SECOND COURSE—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Jan. 29.—GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D. D.—[illegible].
Feb. 5.—R. S. STORRS, JR., D. D.—*Little Things.*
Feb. 12.—R. S. STORRS, JR., D. D.—*Work and its Rewards.*
Feb. 19.—W. ADAMS, D. D.—*The Model Mechanic.*
J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

☞ Social Levee.—Ladies' Aid Society of the Hicks-st. M. E. Church will hold a Levee at the Brooklyn Athenæum, Atlantic-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1855. Addresses will be made by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. T. L. CUYLER, Rev. H. MATTISON, Rev. H. J. FOX and others. Dodworth's Band will be in attendance. Tickets 50 cents, including refreshments, for sale at Scranton & Co.'s bookstore, corner Atlantic and Henry-sts., and at the door.

☞ Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards Temperance Meeting, at Union Hall, No. 1,139 Broadway, between 26th and 27th-sts., will be addressed THIS EVENING, Jan. 29, at 7½ o'clock, by Col. E. L. SNOW, IRA BUCKMAN, DAVID GALBRAITH, (a reformed inebriate, a Mexican volunteer under General Taylor,) & [illegible]. A full attendance of friends and citizens of these Wards is requested. A Brass Band will attend on this occasion.

☞ Employment at Good Wages.—The workingmen are requested to be present on MONDAY EVENING next, at the Broadway Tabernacle, when the subject of all subjects will be explained to them—*How can Employment be found for the People of this country at good wages?* 7 o'clock. Admission free.

☞ Bedford Lectures.—On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, at 8 P. M., GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq., the "Howadji," will lecture in the new brick Church, corner of Fulton and Classon-avs., Brooklyn. Subject—"*Gold and Gilt in Young America.*" Admission 25 cents.

☞ Tenth Anti-Slavery Lecture.—At the Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 7½ o'clock, by Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, (son of the late venerable John Quincy Adams.) Subject—*What makes Slavery a subject of National concern.* Admittance 25 cents.

☞ Pictorial Biblical Lecture.—Rev. J. BANVARD's second Pictorial Lecture on the *Lands of the Bible*, will be delivered in the Cannon-st. Church, near Broome, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN AUSTIN will hear something to his advantage by calling immediately at the corner of Raymond and Willoughby-sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat young girl, of genteel address and tidy habits, as laundress and chambermaid; she is a capable children's nurse, and can take the entire charge of a babe, and do its fine washing and ironing, and sew if required. She has the most satisfactory City reference. No objection to a lady who boards. She will take from $5 to $6 a month. Call at or address No. 333 1st-av., first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable woman, as first-class cook. She perfectly understands meats, soups, and game in the French styles, and also all kinds of desserts, jellies, ice cream, &c. Has long experience in the first families of the City. No objection to hotel or boarding-house. Has good references. Please call or apply at No. 701 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable Scotch person, in a store—bakery preferred. Is a good writer, and can keep accounts; or is willing to take light chamber work and plain sewing in a gentleman's family. Can be seen for two days, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at Mr. WHYTE'S Boot and Shoe Store, No. 13 3d-av., between 7th and 8th-sts.

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TO MERCHANTS, LAWYERS AND ARTISTS.—A spacious and most eligible store, and elegant suites of chambers, to let on Broadway, the northwest corner of Anthony-st. The building is one of the most substantial in the City, secure from fire and thieves, and comprises about one hundred separate offices or apartments. The store is adapted for either a wholesale or retail trade, requiring a central situation. The rooms above are laid out for the occupancy of lawyers, artists, bankers, underwriters, students, or other professional gentlemen, and possess every requisite convenience and all modern improvements, in gas, water and ventilation. Apply to WM. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway.

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP cures Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Eruptions, Chaps, Chafes, &c. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. GOURAUD'S INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE, ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks, HAIR RESTORATIVE, LILY WHITE, LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, &c. at No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; CALLENDER, 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia. Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn.

DEER FOR SALE.—A buck and a doe, four years old, perfectly tame and in handsome condition. They raised a fawn last season, and are the most graceful and beautiful creatures of the kind imaginable. They took the first premium at the late Show at Barnum's Museum of the National Poultry Society. Apply to JOHN GLIDDEN, at the Metropolitan Hotel.

BROOKLYN.—New classes are now forming for the second term at WILSON'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, on Clinton-st., corner of Atlantic, opposite the Athenæum. Hours for ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 o'clock, and for gentlemen on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8 o'clock.

BILLIARD TABLES.—One superior second-hand table, good as new, will be sold at a bargain; suitable for private or public use. Can be seen at No. 33 Ann-st. GRIFFITH & DECKER, billiard table manufacturers.

AMUSEMENTS.

CIRCUS—METROPOLITAN THEATER. Managers, B. SANDS & J. J. NATHANS. NEW AND SPLENDID ORGANIZATION! Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29. TWO FULL EQUESTRIAN COMPANIES, Comprising the entire troupes of R. SANDS & CO. and J. J. NATHANS. Combining in one magnificent entertainment, TWO ENTIRE TROUPES OF EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC ARTISTS! The action of these combined troupes will be devoted to the SPLENDORS OF THE ARENA, consisting of multitudinous feats of equestrian skill, brilliant cavalcades, chivalric sports, historical and romantic spectacles, classic exercises, occasionally varied by scenes from [illegible], pantomimes, grotesques, ballets, &c. TWO STUDS OF HORSES AND PONIES, unequaled by any in the world, either for beauty, elegance of action, or superior training. A COSTLY AND EXTENSIVE WARDROBE, with duplicate sets of housings, trappings and decorations of unexampled brilliancy; together with a general paraphernalia, necessary for giving effect to the [illegible]. VARIED AND ELEGANT [illegible]. The entertainments will be accompanied by a FULL MILITARY BAND. Full particulars of the performances will be found in the programmes of the evening. PRICES OF ADMISSION—Boxes, dress circle, 50 cts.; Family Circle, 25 cts.; Private Boxes, $5; Third Circle, [illegible] cts. Places reserved for colored people in the third circle. An extra entertainment will be given every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock. Doors open at 6½; performances to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—[illegible]—Great success of the new Burlesque, LUCY OF LAMMERMOOR, in 3 acts, with all the original music of the [illegible] Opera, which will be repeated all this week. [illegible] Negro Minstrelsy. Commence at 7½ o'clock. [illegible]. Reserved seats [illegible]. N. B.—SATURDAY EVENING, [illegible] benefit of R. [illegible] HOOD, Machinist.

GEORGE CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—In consequence of the [illegible] will perform EVERY EVENING, at [illegible] NO. 472 BROADWAY. Ethiopian Minstrelsy, [illegible] or Farce. N. B.—An entire change of programme [illegible]. H. WOOD, GEORGE CHRISTY, } Proprietors. All business transacted by H. Wood. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½. [illegible] Admission, 25 cents.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET.—MONDAY, OUR SET; Or, THE VACANT [illegible]. The New Comedy, by the author of [illegible], highly successful, and received with [illegible] laughter and applause. A PEEP INTO POLITICS AT WASHINGTON. With, first time here, [illegible] WOMAN'S LIFE IN [illegible]. THE GIRL, THE WIFE AND THE MOTHER. With a full cast of the best talent: Mr. Burton, Mr. Lacour and Raineth the Model, Mr. [illegible], Mr. Warwick, Mr. Johnston, Mr. [illegible], Mrs. Hughes, Miss [illegible], &c. &c. Seats may be secured in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, curtain will rise at 7½. Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $8. THIS EVENING, Jan. 29, will be presented Morton's fine Comedy of TOWN AND COUNTRY. Reuben Glenroy, Mr. Lester; Mrs. Glenroy, [illegible]; Cosey, [illegible]; Mr. Blake; [illegible]. To conclude with the [illegible] Comedy of THE CRITIC.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, and the performance commences at 7, precisely. Boxes and Parquette, [illegible]; Family Circle and Upper Tier, [illegible]; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Jan. 29, will be performed the Grand Opera and Fairy Spectacle of CINDERELLA. Prince Felix, Mr. W. [illegible]; Cinderella, [illegible]. To conclude with the Farce of THE OMNIBUS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Chaste and beautiful performances every AFTERNOON and EVENING. Mr. JOHN R. SCOTT will appear THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Jan. 29, as MACBETH, assisted by Mr. C. W. Clarke, Mr. Hadaway, Miss [illegible], Miss Le Brun, &c. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, TWO DIVERTISSEMENTS. The new Wax Sculpture, the Living Curiosities, Happy Family, &c., to be seen, as usual. Admission 25 cents; children under ten, half price.

DONALDSON'S OPERA HOUSE.—No. 428 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel—OPEN EVERY NIGHT. The most attractive company of Negro Delineators in existence. FRISBY JONES, NEW MUSIC, and ORIGINAL SONGS. Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 6½—to commence at 7½ o'clock. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Concert for the accommodation of ladies and children, commencing at 3 o'clock.

EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE NEW-YORK CANARY BIRD FANCIERS' ASSOCIATION.—Will be held at Wm. P. Messenger's, No. 89 Bowery, second door above Hester-st., commencing MONDAY, Jan. 29, and ending SATURDAY, 10th inst., from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M., daily. An auction sale on MONDAY, Jan. 29, at 11 A. M., of the Birds exhibited for competition.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Floor and Decorations of the Stage, at this establishment will remain as they were at the Firemen's Ball and the [illegible] to the Relief of the Poor, for the next two weeks, during which time the House, with all its splendid appointments, will be let, on moderate terms to any one to get up the [illegible] ever given in this City. JAMES PHALEN, Lessee, No. 42 Wall-st.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.—Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery.—MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, will be performed Mozart's celebrated opera, the MAGIC FLUTE. The principal characters will be sustained by Madame [illegible], Herren [illegible], Bruchet, &c., &c., under the direction of JULIUS UNGER. New scenery; new dresses. Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7 o'clock.

GALA-DAY AT DISBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY, 5th-av., corner 39th-st.—[illegible] of the poor.—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather on Wednesday, the contemplated benefit to the poor is postponed to MONDAY, 29th inst., day and evening. Cards of admission $1, which will entitle the holder to a ride in the School. The public are invited to attend.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM.—SEMI-ANNUAL EXHIBITION.—The seventh Semi-Annual Exhibition by the members of the above establishment, will take place on the 6th, 7th and 8th of February, 1855. Members' tickets now ready. JOHN WOOD, Director.

THE CALIFORNIA NUGGET OF GOLD.—Weighing 1,500 pounds, is now on exhibition for a short time at rooms No. 324 Broadway, next to Broadway Theatre. Admittance 12½ cents. Hours of exhibition from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace will remain open to the public, at a small charge, until further notice. Most of the paintings and Statuary remain on Exhibition.

IF ROBERT McGAW will call on S. HOFFMAN, at No. 35 West Washington-place, he will hear of something to his advantage.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of biles.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day—in April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day of it.
No change of diet ever necessary; eat the best you can get and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over ten years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.
Wholesale Agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable druggists.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CAPITAL $200,000.—Office, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.—This Company insures Dwelling-houses, Household Furniture, all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise, Vessels in port, and other property, against loss by Fire.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Frederick Pentz,	David S. Mills,	Jacob Little,
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Fred. De Peyster,	Robt. S. Coventry,	[illegible]
Alfred Plumbe,	John Sturges,	[illegible]
Geo. S. Doughty,	C. W. Burnham,	[illegible]
Henry L. [illegible],	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. J. Pardessus,	Lewis Delmonico,	Geo. B. [illegible]
Eugene Plunkett,	Austin S. Tuttle,	John E. [illegible]
Abr. Vanderveer,	Solomon [illegible],	John [illegible]
W. A. Van Duzer,	Thos. J. Van [illegible],	[illegible]
Robert [illegible],	S. Davenport,	Chas. R. [illegible]
Jos. P. Bridges,	Chas. M. Livingston,	[illegible]
	Wm. W. [illegible]	

IF YOU'D WEAR WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES you wouldn't have the toothache or neuralgia, for the beard protects the nerves of the face, the same as the coat protects the body. Now, if your hair or beard won't grow, my Onguent will force it in six weeks to grow strong, luxuriant and glossy, and it will not stain or injure the skin, so give it a trial. And if I will make your hair again assume the youthful [illegible] ask for it. It is $1 a bottle sold to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st.; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; SHERER, No. [illegible], Philadelphia; HARRINGTON, Hudson, N. Y.; BRIGGS, No. [illegible]; Albany; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; E. D. GILMAN, Washington, D. C.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.—If you want your meters protected from the frost, and filled with [illegible] spirits, call on JOHN G. WILSON, [illegible] Contractor. N. B.—Late of the old Gas Company. [illegible].

American Enterprise.

From the Washington Union.

[illegible] of the [illegible] hostility of our system of Government, the London *Times* is [illegible] [illegible] to advert to our energy and [illegible] in order to stimulate Englishmen to [illegible] [illegible]." We have read the following article, in a recent number of that journal, with a more than ordinary degree of satisfaction, and we commend it to the attentive perusal of our patrons and others, particularly the members of Congress:

"Just now war overrides even Mammon. The very lands of gold have lost their attractions compared with the scene of European strife, and scarce a thought, probably, is given to news from Ballarat or Sacramento when dispatches from Balaklava and Sebastopol are at hand. In the intelligence from the gold countries on Tuesday there is one little paragraph which reflected with no small significance on affairs in the Crimea, and which will suggest, we think, some conclusions not altogether agreeable to British pride. Our California correspondent, writing from San Francisco, observed that they now had a weekly mail to and from the Atlantic States, and he further added that on the last occasion the transit of this mail from New-York to San Francisco had been accomplished in [illegible] [illegible] hours. Even this, however, was not enough to satisfy American notions of velocity and enterprise, for a certain 'express house' in San Francisco had been making arrangements to carry the mails express, by relays of horses, across the whole Mexican territory from Acapulco to Vera Cruz, by which service San Francisco would be brought within sixteen days' post of New-Orleans. Now the reader will no doubt recollect that on Monday morning last we thought ourselves tolerably fortunate in being able to lay before the public detailed intelligence from Sebastopol up to the 7th instant; and in point of fact we may say that if mails arrive in London from Balaklava in less than three weeks' time, it is pretty good post. But us compare, then, the 'services' between San Francisco and New-York on one side, and Balaklava and London on the other. New-York and San Francisco are separated from each other by the whole breadth of the North American continent. By sea the communication involves a long voyage from New-York to Panama—a painful and uncertain passage across the Isthmus which divides the two oceans, and a second long voyage from Panama to San Francisco. The entire sea passage, we should think, cannot be much short of 5,500 miles, besides which there is the transhipment and the risk of a land journey, which, if not very long, is liable to interruptions of no ordinary kind. Nevertheless, New-York, it appears, is within twenty-four days of San Francisco already, and is likely enough to be brought nearer still. To comprehend the truly American scheme of 'expressing' across Mexico, the reader need only refer to a map, for no words of ours can otherwise do it justice. It will there be seen that the points to be brought into connection with each other by this new postal service are not situated on the central isthmus, where the Atlantic and Pacific are separated only by a few miles of land, but on the shores of the old Mexican kingdom, with some hundreds of miles of territory between them. To get across from Vera Cruz to Acapulco the couriers must toil up the mountains leading from the hot low countries on the shore to the high table land on which the city of Mexico stands, must traverse this vast plateau, and then descend again to the Pacific Ocean on the other side. This journey the Americans expect to accomplish in 66 hours. It is related of the Aztec monarchs that when, in all the pride of power, and with all the resources of what, in some respects, was considerable civilization, they reigned in Mexico, they accomplished the extraordinary feat of getting fish up fresh from the sea by means of trained runners, who in the space of 24 hours could bring loads from the coast to the capital. Now, as Mexico stands nearly about midway between the two oceans, this would make 48 hours for the journey across the Continent, at a period when everything was in favor of the exploit, when roads were good, runners abundant, and the whole service skillfully organized. The American projectors reckon upon 66 hours being necessary for the passage; but the country, instead of being a populous and well-ordered State, is now a prey to every kind of disorder. Civil war is raging throughout the land, and the plague itself, as we learn by the last accounts, is working havoc in the interior. Such, in fact, is the condition of the country that the project, though regarded as perfectly feasible in itself, is said to be postponed for a season. Now, look at the journey from London to Balaklava. The whole sea voyage, though it may be some 3,000 miles or more, is perfectly easy, and we have stations at Gibraltar and Malta to facilitate all our operations. But for postal service there is the cut across the Continent of Europe by Calais and Marseilles, which reduces the distance to 2,675 miles, and there is an additional saving of time to be effected by Varna and Bucharest. No doubt the Turkish provinces are in a disturbed state, but they are at any rate the provinces of our own ally, and as such their resources should be under our own command. Look, too, at the interests at stake respectively in California and the Crimea. At the former place the whole matter is a mere speculation of business or convenience—an attempt to bring the market news of New-York more within reach of the merchants of San Francisco. At the latter place two mighty Governments are engaged in deadly grapple with a third, and the hopes, fears, and interests of nations depend upon the event. But what have we done to compare with the American project? Nothing, or next to nothing. There is no reason whatever, as we have often shown, why we should not twice a week get intelligence only ten or twelve days old; but the thing is not done, and, with all our steam, our enterprise, and our energies, the Emperor of Russia beats us hollow. Of course, we see that the scheme for an express across Mexico is but a scheme, nor do we forget that a certain amount of 'brag' must be allowed for in such propositions."

We can assure the *Times* that there is not a bit of the "brag" in the express scheme. The route from San Francisco to New-Orleans *via* Acapulco and Vera Cruz, was performed more than a year ago in about twelve days! As soon as the railroads now in the course of construction at the southern end of the line shall have been completed, the mail will, in all probability, be conveyed weekly from San Francisco to New-York in fifteen days, from whence some American will convey it to Liverpool in nine more!—thus bringing the London and San Francisco exchanges within twenty-five days, at most, of each other. Even this length of transit time will be of but temporary duration. A continuous rail communication will be perfected between New-York and San Francisco in a few years, when the mails will be transported from the one to the other in six days. By that time some enterprising "house" will cross the Atlantic in eight days. "Think of that," Mr. *Times*. Fourteen days only from London to San Francisco! But American enterprise in the annihilation of space is not to stop here. "A handful of resolute Yankees at San Francisco, operating with their own means," and liberally encouraged for conveying the mails, will soon have a monthly line of steamers running from that emporium *via* Honolulu to Shanghai, which will probably run over this long sea route in twenty days. This would bring London and Shanghai within thirty-four days of each other—less, by sixteen days, in the average, than the time now employed in conveying the mail from London to the port of China just mentioned.

The *Times* will forgive this country if it do not espouse the cause of the Allies, and send ships and troops to fight its battles, when it is employing the blessings imparted by peace in opening communications which Great Britain will singularly benefit by in her intercourse with her Eastern colonies. It will be of little moment, in a few years, whether she be secure or not in her right of transit across the Isthmus of Suez. The route will be totally abandoned, as a matter of necessity, for the far more expeditious, healthful, and interesting one across this continent. The obstacles which she has unceasingly endeavored to throw in the way of its execution, by the disparaging manner in which she has invariably spoken of our incapacity to navigate the ocean by steam, and otherwise, has aroused the people of this country to sustain the "houses" which are doing more to reflect honor and substantial benefit upon the age than all the fighting in the Crimea, or the brilliant exploits of Sir Charles Napier in the Baltic. It is glory enough for America to be successful in opening new channels [illegible] through which civilization may extend its [illegible] operations; to bring distant points of the [illegible] into closer connection with each other; and to [illegible] where one grew before. [illegible] peace and commerce [illegible] the feeder, instead of the fighter, of the [illegible].

[illegible] We learn that Mr. Walter J. Thomas, an old respected and wealthy resident of Caroline, Tompkins County, committed suicide by hanging himself, on Monday morning last.

[illegible] Circulating Damaged and Cancelled Bank Bills.—Yesterday, there appeared in the [illegible] an advertisement from the Cashier of the Blackstone Bank, stating that partially burnt bills of that bank, to a small amount had been put in circulation in this city, which would not be redeemed, as they had been cancelled. For some days past the police have been searching for the parties who put the bills in circulation, and yesterday they arrested Aaron J. Durgin and David R. Brown, alias Dr. Brown, on the charge of stealing $2,000 in bank notes, the property of the Blackstone Bank. It appears that in September last the Directors of the Bank proceeded to a furnace in the North End, with a large package of bills on the bank firmly bound together, which they put into the fire and remained until they supposed it was wholly consumed. When they left, Durgan, one of the prisoners, was in the shop.

Lately the officers of the Bank have heard of a number of partially burnt bills in circulation, and they suppose that these bills were saved from the package which they threw into the fire. Yesterday a bill partially burned was presented at the counter of the Blackstone Bank for redemption, by Mr. Elias M. Miller, apothecary, Haymarket-square. This bill he stated he received from David R. Brown, who, it is stated, has circulated several other similar bills. Brown, it is known, is intimate with Durgin, who, the Police are of opinion, took the burning package from the furnace, and found a portion of its contents but partially consumed. It is also stated that a considerable number of these Bank bills have lately been seen in possession of Brown. In the Police Court, this morning, Brown and Durgin were brought up and held in $2,000 each for examination on Thursday next.—*Boston Traveller, Jan. 27.*

Connecticut River—Breaking up of the Ice—Vessels Ashore.—The breaking up of the ice in Connecticut River, from the effects of the recent heavy rain-storm was rather sudden, and several vessels below the city, which had been frozen in for a number of weeks, were driven ashore, or down the stream, by the force of the current and the heavy ice on Tuesday. Three schooners, laden with stone, were driven upon the banks, at Portland, where they remain fast. The schooner *A. G. Hazard*, laden with coal for Brainard & Co., of this city, was driven ashore at Rocky Hill. An Eastern schooner—probably from Maine—laden with lumber, and which has been for some time anchored opposite Rocky Hill, still holds to her fastenings. The schooner *Elisur Wright*, from Albany, was carried down the river as far as Middle Haddam, and would speedily have been thrown ashore in a bad spot but for the exertions of Captain Simpson, the experienced pilot of the steamer *City of Hartford*, who, aided by Captain N. C. Johnson, of the ship *Ravenswood*, of New-York, succeeded in securing and saving her. The river is free of ice, except the floating pieces made since the storm of Monday.—*Hartford Times, Jan. 26.*

Death of Dr. Zabdiel B. Adams.—We regret to learn that this gentleman expired at his place of residence yesterday afternoon. His disease was typhoid fever. Dr. Adams was one of the oldest members of the medical profession in this city, and well known to the community as an active, energetic, and influential citizen. For several years he has been a prominent member of the School Committee, and his zeal in whatever he has undertaken has been a conspicuous feature of his character. His death will be mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.—*Boston Atlas, Jan. 26.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR....Monday.

United States District Court.—Nos. 33, 53 to 61.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 631, 665, 1066, 1556, 1402, 1201, 770, 951, 574, 1176, 1268, 1027, 1529, 1562, 1367, 2002.

Superior Court.—Adjourned for the Term. The Court has made an order to hold Jury trials for four weeks in the ensuing February Term.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Friday, Jan. 26.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

DEMURRAGE—USAGE.

David Forshay vs. F. Du Fais.—This was a suit brought by the master and owner of the schooner *Eliza Jane*, to recover the freight upon a cargo of grain brought from Norfolk to this port, and consigned to the defendant, and demurrage for delay in unloading the vessel. The freight had been paid into Court by the defendant, leaving the question of the demurrage the only one before the Court.

Evidence was given by the libelant that the vessel arrived here on Sunday, the 13th of August last, and notice was given on Monday morning to the defendant; that the vessel lay at the wharf until Thursday, when she was ordered to another wharf, and was not finally unloaded until the Monday following, and that the vessel could have been discharged in one day.

A witness was then examined for the defendant, who testified that there was a usage in the trade for vessels arriving from the South with grain to report themselves to the consignee—then to allow two or three days for the cargo to be sold, and, when directed, to go to another wharf, at the expense of the vessel, and unload there.

Judge Ingersoll said that even if such a usage were proved, it would not alter this case, as the testimony was that this cargo had been sold before the arrival of the vessel; and that after a vessel had arrived in a proper place, and was ready to discharge, and notice was given of such readiness, and no objection made by the consignee, it would not follow, from such a usage, that where a consignee did then delay the vessel, he was not bound to pay a demurrage.

A decree was accordingly rendered that the libelant recover demurrage for six days' detention, with a reference to a Commissioner to ascertain and compute the amount.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Scoville and Benedict. For respondent, Messrs. Bowdoin, Barlow and Larocque.

Saturday, Jan. 27.

The following decisions were rendered orally by Judge Ingersoll, at the opening of the Court this morning.

SALVAGE—YELLOW FEVER.

The United States Mail Steamship Company vs. The Bark John Potter.—This was a case of salvage, brought by the steamer *George Law*, against the bark *John Potter* and her cargo. The bark had sailed from Havana bound to New-York, and the day after she sailed her master was taken sick with the yellow fever and died. Her mate also died and one seaman, leaving the vessel without any one on board who understood navigation. The bark fell in with an English vessel, bound up the coast. The bark could not spare a navigator, but told the *John Potter* to keep along in her wake, which was done. On the 22d of August the *George Law* hove in sight, whereupon a signal of distress was set on the bark, and the steamer ran down to her, and learning her condition, put on board of her the third mate, Mr. Wendell, to navigate her to New-York. The mate was himself attacked by fever and was severely ill, but succeeded in bringing the vessel to New-York in safety. It was a question whether the fever which he had was the yellow fever or the Chagres fever. The bark and her cargo was worth about $16,000.

Judge Ingersoll said he did not think the question as to the kind of fever of much importance in determining the amount which should be paid to the mate. He knew that the bark was infected with the yellow fever, and that he was endangering his health by going on board, and he exposed himself to that peril for the benefit of the claimants. If he had the seeds of the Chagres fever in him, and was sick of that, he voluntarily deprived himself of all the medical aid which he could have on board the steamer, and that his service, therefore, was a very meritorious one, and should be recompensed as such.

That the service rendered by the ship was technically a salvage service, but a very slight one. She was only delayed about half an hour; and owing to the absence of the third mate, there was some little inconvenience and extra labor imposed on the other officers of the steamer, but none on the crew.

Under all the circumstances, a decree may be entered for the libellants for $1,000—to be divided as follows: To Mr. Wendell, the third mate, $700; to the Captain of the *George Law*, $65; to the First Mate, $35; to the Owners, $2.

For libelants—Messrs. Clark & Rapallo. For claimants—Messrs. Beebe & Donohue.

EXCEPTIONS TO REPORT.

Hugh M. Fry vs. The Schooner James T. Bertine.—This case now came up on exceptions to the Commissioner's Report. The Court held that under the stipulation between the parties in the cause, the exceptions were not well taken, and must be overruled.

For libelants—Messrs. Owen, Betts and Vose. For claimants—Mr. Whiting.

Important Mercantile Case.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.

Before Judges Mitchell, Morris and Clerke.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON BY SAMPLE—IMPLIED WARRANTY—LIABILITY OF VENDEES FOR THE REPRESENTATIONS OF BROKERS MADE AT THE SALE.

John H. Brower & Co. vs. Lewis & Sterling.—In this case the plaintiffs are merchants of this City, and on the 5th of October, 1849, sold to the defendants, merchants of Philadelphia, 60 bales of repacked cottons amounting to $2,742. The sale was made through a cotton broker who sold the same by sample. It appears that a large number of the bales did not correspond with the samples exhibited. The defendants paid the plaintiffs the amount they deemed the cottons were worth, and in this action which was brought to recover the balance of the purchase money set up in defence a breach of the warranty and claimed to set off the difference between the actual value of the cottons and the value based upon the samples from which they were sold.

The case was tried before Judge Roosevelt, and under his ruling the Jury disagreed. The case was afterwards tried before Judge Edmonds, and he directed the Jury to bring in a verdict for the whole of the plaintiff's claim, on the ground that repacked cotton was a damaged article, and that the rules of law touching a sale by sample did not apply to such a sale. The defendants appealed. The Court reversed the judgment of the Court below, and ordered a new trial.

Mitchell, J.—The Judge, after being requested to instruct the Jury on various points, declined to do so, and directed the Jury to find a verdict for the plaintiffs for the whole amount claimed. This withdrew every question from the Jury, and could not be correct, if there were any clashing of testimony on a material point. The Judge stated the ground of his decision to be, that repacked cotton was a damaged article, and that the rules of law touching a sale by sample did not apply to such a sale. The defendants excepted. If cotton is damaged, and it is sold by sample, that sample should be a fair specimen of the whole, of the bad as well as the good; and if the seller chooses to warrant that the whole corresponds with the sample, he is liable if it turn out different, although it was also sold as a damaged article.

One witness said that Maltbie, the broker, for the sellers, assured him that the samples were fairly and honestly drawn, and that he might depend upon their turning out, when opened, equal to the samples; and that it was clearly understood between him and Maltbie that the cottons were to prove equal to the samples. If this was not a conclusive evidence of an agreement to warrant, it was enough to go to the Jury on that question.

So Maltbie, for the sellers, said, we guarantee our samples fairly drawn, and if there was any fraud, the defendants would have recourse to the plaintiffs; and he also says the cotton was sold by sample. Another witness says, Maltbie gave me his unqualified assurances that the cotton would prove equal to the samples; the word warranty or guarantee was used, and the word sample.

The cotton, instead of answering the sample, had in each bale 150 pounds of refuse, consisting of oyster shells, small stones and sand, according to one witness, or 180 pounds of trash, to another.

If this refuse were in [illegible] it were not usually attaching to the cotton, even without a warranty, the defendants could not be called on to pay for it; as if purchase of cotton by the pound, the buyer is not to pay for oyster shells and stones by the pound.

If the Jury had believed one witness, and him alone, as the Judge perhaps did, that "repacked cotton" meant "look out for all sorts of stuff," and this stuff included foreign stuff also, as stones, the verdict might have been right. But other witnesses gave to those words a different meaning. One said it meant wet cotton dried and baled—that there are many varieties; another, that it means, sometimes a merchantable article, sometimes unmerchantable; it means cotton rebaled after some accident has occurred to break up or damage the original article; but that dirt, sticks, and stones are never introduced into the bales on repacking, except when the object was to defraud the purchaser or consumer. Another witness says, it has a definite signification, which is, that the cotton is or may be damaged, or that it is of mixed qualities.

If the Jury believed these last witnesses, they could not find that there could be no warranty of repacked cotton.

If the broker had no authority to sell by sample, which was not shown at the trial, still the plaintiffs cannot affirm the sale made by him, and yet on increased price on account of the warranty made by him, and keep it and say they did not authorize the warranty. It will answer the defendants as well if they disaffirm the contract as made, and claim to recover only so much as the cotton would have been worth, if sold without warranty, on the supposition that if sold with warranty it would bring the price agreed on.

The objection now raised by the plaintiffs that the sale note is the only legal evidence of the terms of sale was not raised on the trial. If raised it might have possibly been obviated. It is not necessary now to pass on that objection.

There should be a new trial; the costs to abide the event. For plaintiffs, R. J. Dillon; for defendants, C. Bainbridge Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Jan. 27.

Before the Full Bench.

The Chief Justice, on opening the Court, said that it had been decided to extend the coming February term generally, so as to make it four instead of three weeks in duration, though no determination had yet been made whether two or four Juries would sit during the last two weeks of the term.

LAND WARRANTS.

Washburn vs. Betts.—This is an action brought to recover the value of three land warrants. The case was argued on a case made, on the 14th December. The facts appear sufficiently in the opinion of the Court, which was rendered by:

Oakley, C. J.—This matter was brought before the Court upon a case made. Upon looking at the case the Court observe that there was an objection which struck them as presenting serious difficulties in the way of the plaintiff's recovery, which was not particularly noticed by counsel upon either side during the argument. The decision was therefore suspended, and the counsel were requested to give any explanation upon the subject that they might be enabled to do, and accordingly on the last General Term day they were here and made some suggestions—such as they were prepared to make in relation to the matter. The difficulty was this: An action was brought upon certain guarantees annexed to certain land warrants which the defendants had sold and delivered to the plaintiffs, as was alleged, and then a breach of these guarantees was set up, and the parties went to trial upon that state of the case. A verdict was given for the plaintiff. The land warrants, as shown in the complaint, were made out in the names of certain holders, and had annexed to them a blank power of attorney authorizing a transfer of them. The name of the transferee being left in blank. The plaintiffs declared upon these warrants as belonging to themselves, that is, to Washburn and Woodman. It turned out that the warrants were produced in evidence, and as appeared in the case, instead of being assigned to the plaintiffs, this blank power of attorney was filled up with the names of other parties—in two instances the name of one of the plaintiffs, and in the other instance the name of a stranger to the whole transaction. That gave rise to the question whether, as the case now stands, the plaintiffs appear to have any right to sue for any breach of the warranty.

We have been unable to see how we can hold that the plaintiffs have established any right of action for an alleged breach in these warrants. It may be probable in the nature of the transaction, that such transferees of the land warrants may be trustees for the plaintiffs. It may very possibly be so, but that we cannot assume, and, if we did, it would still be a question whether upon the pleadings the plaintiffs could assert their rights under that state of facts. We can, therefore, come to no other conclusion than to set aside the verdict and award a new trial. The plaintiffs then, if they should be so advised, may amend their complaint, probably without costs, and then the parties will go to trial with such a set of pleadings as will show the state of the case; and it may be that the plaintiffs will then hold the defendants responsible for any existing breach of these guarantees.

New trial granted, with costs to abide the event.

EVIDENCE—RECORDS.

Cook vs. Sickles.—The object of this action was to set aside an assignment as fraudulent and void. The plaintiff, Mary Ann Cook, obtained a decree of divorce against her husband, Truman Cook, together with a judgment for alimony, for $12,545. Execution was issued upon the judgment, and returned unsatisfied.

In 1842 a patent was issued to Sickles, one half of which belonged to Truman Cook. In 1845 another patent was issued, in which Cook was also interested. In August, 1848, before the rendering of the judgment for alimony, Cook assigned his interest in the two patents to Sickles.

Upon the trial of this cause, the plaintiff offered to prove by Truman Cook that the assignment was fraudulent. This evidence was objected to and excluded, upon the ground that he was incompetent.

The plaintiff then offered a certified copy of a power of attorney, purporting to be obtained from the records of conveyances in the U. S. Patent-Office, by which Sickles appointed Cook his attorney to manage his patent. The power was irrevocable, and was given two days after the assignment by Cook to Sickles. This evidence was objected to, but admitted.

The plaintiff had a verdict, and defendant appealed.

Duer, J.—After stating the facts in the case, proceeded substantially as follows:

It is not contended but that the assignment was valid upon its face; but it is contended that the power of attorney contained evidence that the beneficial interest was intended to remain in Cook. A copy of the power of attorney was annexed to the complaint. The defendants in their answer, while they admitted that a power was given, deny that this copy was a true copy, and deny that they have a copy of the power in their possession. The plaintiff was therefore bound to prove the execution of this power. The original was not produced. The only evidence of its execution was a copy of a record of it among the records of conveyances, certified to by the Commissioner of Patents.

The question arose whether this copy could be given in evidence under the act of Congress of 1836. This act provides that copies of any records belonging to the Patent Office, and certified by the Commissioner under seal of office, shall be competent evidence *in all cases in which the original records would be evidence.*

We are satisfied that the Commissioner had no right to record this power of attorney. The statute authorizes the recording of an actual assignment; and it also authorizes the Commissioner to certify copies of any papers duly recorded. This power of attorney was not duly recorded, and the certified copy was therefore no evidence.

The plaintiff offered Truman Cook to prove that he continued to be the real party in interest after the assignment. His testimony was excluded, but, we think, improperly. Whatever doubt there may be as to his credibility, we think there is no objection to his competency.

New trial granted, with costs to abide the event.

REPLEVIN—OWNERSHIP.

Dodworth vs. Jones.—This was an action in the nature of a replevin.

This case was tried in April last. [See New-York Daily Times, 22d April, 1854.] The plaintiff, Allan Dodworth, the well known musician, is the author of a work entitled *School for Brass Bands*. The defendants, Jones & Co., are stereotypers, and this action is brought to obtain possession of the stereotype plates of this work. Billings & Taylor printed the work and delivered the [illegible] to Jones to stereotype them. Mr. Dodworth subsequently obtained an order from Billings & Taylor upon Jones for the plates, but Jones refused to deliver them, and this action was brought to obtain possession of them. The verdict was for the plaintiff, and defendant appealed.

Campbell, J.—Said that it appeared from the evidence that the legal title must be in the defendants; for although a large amount of work was done preparatory to the making of the plates, still in point of fact, the plates themselves were made and the materials employed in their manufacture furnished by the defendants.

New trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Humes vs. Roberts.—This is an action to recover for [illegible] and [illegible] lots of [illegible] [illegible] letters at the East River near Twentieth and Twenty-first streets. The case was referred, and the referee reported in favor of the plaintiff, finding as matter of fact that he furnished about 4,000 loads at Averill's a load. The defendants appealed.

The Court thought that there was no evidence to charge the defendants as partners, and no proof of a request, except as to one of the defendants.

Judgment set aside, order of reference vacated, and a new trial granted, on payment of costs.

MEASURE OF DAMAGES.

Schenck vs. Naylor.—This is an action by a tenant against his landlord, for a breach of covenant.

The plaintiff hired of the defendant the basement of No. 404 Pearl-street, which he used as a restaurant. The lease contained the following covenant:

"And it is further agreed, that the said Joseph Naylor is not to let, or to allow to be under-let, any part of the said premises as a restaurant or porter house."

Previous to making this lease, Mr. Naylor leased to another the store over the basement, without any covenant as to using it as a porter house. These parties subsequently under-let to others, who opened a porter house there. This action was then brought to recover damages.

Upon the trial of the cause, the plaintiff proved his gross receipts at his restaurant, both before and after the opening of the porter house above, in order to prove the injury which he had sustained, and the Judge instructed the Jury that they might determine the damage by comparing the gross receipts. Verdict was for plaintiff, and defendant appealed.

Campbell, J.—Rendered the opinion of the Court. After stating the facts in the case, he said that the Court considered that the damages should not be determined by the amount of the gross receipts; the net receipts should have been shown.

New trial granted, costs to abide the event.

NOTICE OF PROTEST—PROMISSORY NOTE.

Clark vs. Ward.—This is an action on a promissory note. The plaintiff sues as endorsee. The defendant is the payee and first endorser. The question in this case is whether the defendant had sufficient notice of protest. The note was made by one Newkirk, payable at Augusta, Ga. Both parties to this suit reside in this City. The note matured on the 1st of February, 1851. The defendant forwarded it to a bank in Augusta, but the note was protested. The note, together with notice of protest, was then put in the Post-Office, directed to the plaintiff, but no notice of protest was mailed to the defendant. Neither note nor notice was received by the plaintiff; the mail was lost. The plaintiffs, not hearing of its protest, remained passive till April following—about three months from the time of protest. They then wrote to the bank in relation to the note, and received a reply stating the above facts. The day after receiving this note, a clerk of the plaintiff went to the office of the defendant, but not finding him in, left a note, stating that it was protested. This was the only notice of protest the defendant ever had. The question is, whether this notice of protest is sufficient to charge the defendant.

The case was referred, and the referee reported in favor of the plaintiff. The defendant appealed.

Bosworth, J.—We are strongly inclined to think that the endorser is exonerated, in consequence of his not receiving notice sooner than he did; and as the case stands we think he should be discharged.

Order of reference vacated, and new trial granted.

Sherwood vs. Pierce.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Barth vs. Walter.—Judgment affirmed.

Wheeler vs. Robinson.—Judgment affirmed.

Levi vs. Pilton.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Muller vs. De Peyster.—Order to draw up and settle before a Judge.

Anderson vs. The Same.—The same decision.

Mechanics' Bank vs. Nelson Place.—Order dismissing the complaint to be set aside. Order for new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Kent County vs. The Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Paton vs. Lent.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Tallman vs. Hawkhurst.—Judgment affirmed except as to the allowance of $50 for damages, which is to be deducted without costs of the appeal to either party.

White vs. A. D. McAllister.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

Sechlerb vs. Newton.—Motion to amend summons and complaint by enlarging the amount of damages granted, with $10 costs to defendant.

Bishop vs. Weeks.—Motion to render judgment *nunc pro tunc* denied without costs.

James Alcock vs. John Binsse.—Motion to strike out certain parts of the complaint as irrelevant or redundant, granted as to 1st, 2d and 3d clauses; denied as to 4th and 5th. No costs to either party.

Larkins vs. Henry.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied—$10 costs.

Alfke vs. D. G. Starkey.—Motion to continue injunction granted—$10 costs, to abide the event.

Wright vs. Woodward.—Motion for an injunction denied, with $10 costs to defendant, to abide event.

Levi vs. Wilson.—Motion to set aside execution as irregular denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff.

Zabriskie vs. Roberts.—Defendant, Roberts, let in to defend, on payment of $10 costs of motion. Judgment and execution to stand as security.

Judge Duer also announced that in the case of Partridge vs. Sherman, reserved for further consideration, the Judges were all of opinion that the provisions of the code, relating to supplementary proceedings, were not applicable to corporations. The proper remedy of the creditor in such cases would be under the Revised Statutes.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

ARREST OF A CAPTAIN OF A SLAVER.

On Saturday afternoon Deputy Marshal Horton arrested Capt. Kraft, *alias* G. Feletti, on a warrant granted by George W. Morton, Esq., U. S. C. Feletti is a Baltimorean skipper, and stands charged, on the information of one Raymond Knowles, with having fitted out a clipper schooner for the coast of Africa for the slave-trade in September, 1852. The name of the vessel was the *Advance*, and it is said that she proceeded to the coast for a cargo of negroes, but fell into the clutches of the British cruisers, who turned the crew loose but made prize of the schooner and her cargo. The accused stands committed.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

Saturday, Jan. 27—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet, but steady. The Inspection Warehouse contained this morning 207 bbls. Pearls, and 136 Pots—together, 428 bbls.

BEESWAX—There were 2,800 lbs. American yellow reported sold at 27c.@27½c., cash, ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Is unchanged. The sales consist of 500 pockets Java at 13½c.; 270 bags Rio at 9½c.@10c.; and 800 St. Domingo on terms not disclosed.

COTTON—Tends upwards, being scarce and in good request. The day's sales include 500 bales, here, and 800 bales, *in transitu*, within the annexed revised range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Middling	8¾	8¾	9	9¼
Middling Fair	9½	9¾	10¼	10½
Fair	10	10	10½	11

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are generally more sought after both for home dealers and shippers, and now command rather firmer rates. The day's sales reach 8,600 bbls. We quote:

Ordinary State	8 00 @ 8 12½
Straight State	8 12½@ 8 25
Favorite State	8 25 @ 8 37½
Mixed Western	8 50 @ 8 62½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	8 62½@ 8 87½
Fancy Michigan	8 87½@ 9 00
Common to Good Ohio	8 50 @ 8 75
Fancy Ohio	8 75 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio	9 25 @10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	10 25 @11 50

Canadian is attracting more attention. 1,500 bbls. Superfine changed hands, to-day, at $8 93¾@$9, in bond; and $9 50@$9 62½, free, ℔ bbl. Southern is moderately active, and is, if anything, on the advance. 1,200 bbls. brought $8 62½@$9 12½, for mixed to good straight and favorite brands; and $9 25@$10 for fancy and extra do. ℔ bbl. Nothing really new has occurred in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

FRUIT—Sales transpired to-day of 250 boxes Bunch Raisins at $2 62½@$2 65; 150 half boxes do. do. at $1 37½@$1 30; and 25 cases Sardines at 60c.

GRAIN—Wheat is about the same—sales having been made of only 4,400 bushels handsome Canadian White, free, at $3 35, ℔ bushel. Rye is plentier and declining. 2,000 bushels Northern were taken, from the Railroad depôt, in Twelfth-street, at $1 26. Barley and Oats remain as last noticed. Corn is without any marked degree of activity, owing mainly to the reduced amount in market, and high claims of owners. The day's sales embrace 18,800 bushels, Southern White and Yellow, at 97½c.@98½c. ℔ bushel. Subsequently, higher rates were claimed.

HAY—Some 450 bales River were disposed of within our former range.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. Hull remarks that the continued light receipts have had an effect on the market, and sales during the latter part of the week show an advance of fully ½c. ℔ lb. over last week's quotations. Buenos Ayres are held at over 20c.—that price having been refused. The Orinocos are held at 18c. Transactions have been made principally in the commoner class of Hides, and of those there are but few remaining on hand, excepting the very recent arrivals. It is to be feared that the prices will advance too high, and again cause one of those sudden and disastrous reactions—ruinous both to the manufacturer and the importer. Receipts have been: 5,374 Porto Cabello Hides, per *Paulina* and *Theo*; 4,208 Savanilla, per *Restless*; 2,465 Curacoa, per *Abram*; and 5,468 from West Indies and Southern ports; making a total of 20,670 Hides. Sales comprise: 1,000 dry Montevideo, 19 lbs., at 19½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 1,600 dry Rio Grande, 22 lbs., at 20c., 6 mos., usual selection; 4,740 dry Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., at 16c., 6 mos., as they run; 500 dry Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., at 16½c., 6 mos., selected; 2,100 dry Porto Cabello, (coastwise,) 22 lbs., at 15½c., 6 mos., as they run; 2,100 dry Porto Cabello, (to arrive,) 22 lbs., at 16c., 6 mos., as they run; 4,101 dry Barcelona, 20 lbs., at 16½c., 6 mos., as they run; 450 dry Savanilla, 22 lbs., at 16c., 6 mos., as they run; 1,300 dry Southern, 17 to 18 lbs., at 11½c.@12c., cash, as they run; 3,600 dry salted Southern, 20 lbs., at 10½c., 6 mos., as they run; 1,607 green-salted Matamoras, 42 lbs., at 7½c., cash, less 5 ℔ cent. (to go East); 500 green-salted Savannah, 50 lbs., at 6½c., 6 mos.; 700 green-salted Texas Slaughter, 63 lbs., at 6½c., 6 mos.; 50 bales Calcutta Kips, (dead green,) 9½ lbs., at $1 each, 6 mos. The stock on hand of Dry Green and Cow Hides is 47,100, as follows: 12,400 dry Buenos Ayres; 15,000 dry Orinoco, 4,500 dry African, 2,700 dry Curacoa, 1,000 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 4,000 dry Savanilla, 500 dry-salted Matamoras, 1,000 dry Southern and Texas, 1,000 dry St. Domingo, 600 dry Demerara and Jamaica, 1,000 dry California, 1,300 dry Truxillo. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *Flash*, from Vera Cruz, with 3,000 hides; the *Geneva*, from Orinoco, with 10,000 hides; the *California*, from Buenos Ayres, with 7,000 hides; the *E. Wright, Jr.*, from San Francisco, with 5,000 hides; the *Cynthia*, from San Francisco, with 6,000 hides; and others.

HOPS—Sales of 35 bales last year's crop were reported at 28c.@32c. ℔ lb.

IRON—The market remains inactive and languid, without sales of moment.

LATHS—Eastern are still very scarce and being needed, are now held at $1 67½ each per thousand.

LEATHER—Mr. Hull reports a very firm market, "although the sales have not been so large this week as last, and some dealers refuse to sell a prime article at any highest quotation as Leather does not pay at present rates—and there is no prospect of a decline in Hides at present. The sales are now more than equal to the receipts, leaving the stock much reduced. Receipts are 34,370 sides Hemlock and 2,310 sides Oak against sales of 45,000 sides Hemlock and 4,075 Oak, leaving the stock on hand 65,700 Hemlock, and 22,800 Oak. I quote Oak Slaughter and salted Good Light, 28c.@32c.; Oak Slaughter and salted Good Middle, 28c.@32c.; Oak Slaughter and salted Good Heavy, 26c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter Spanish, Good All Weights, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 18c.@20c.; Hemlock, Orinoco &c., Good Light, 17c.@18½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 17c.@18½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 16c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A., damaged, all weights, 14c.@17c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. poor, all weights, 10c.@13c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 19c.@23c.—On six months' credit."

LIME—Has not varied. There is none offering; prices are quite nominal.

MOLASSES—Sales of 400 bbls. New-Orleans were effected at 26c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Nothing new has occurred in this line worth mentioning.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive are essentially unaltered. Linseed is quiet and languid at 91c.@93c. ℔ gallon. Lard Oil is rather brisker at steady prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active, but not lower. Sales were made of 700 bbls. at $12 50 for old Mess; $12 25 for new Prime; $14 25@$14 37½ for new Mess, and $16 for City Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are less abundant, and are in good request, at 6½c.@6¾c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats have not varied much. The sales of Bacon include 200 boxes Long Middles, (delivered on shipboard, free of expense,) at 8½c. ℔ lb. Lard is without change. 500 bbls. fair to prime realized 9½c.@10c. ℔ lb. Beef is saleable and steady, the transactions embracing 350 bbls. at $4 50@$7 for Country Prime; $8 50@$11 for do. Mess; $12 50 for Vermont do.; $14 50@$15 for repacked Chicago do., and $15 for Extra do. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, Butter, and Cheese remain as previously reported.

RICE—There were 100 tierces prime obtained at $4 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. Hull sums up this week's business thus:

Goat—The market is very quiet, owing to the depressed state of the manufactured article. I have only to notice sales of 50 bales Curacoa at 47c. 6 mos.

Deer—The market is unchanged, with light receipts and a poor demand. I notice an arrival of 14 bales Honduras Skins which were sold some time previous to arrival. Sale of 4,000 lbs. Missouri, part Indian, handled at 31½c.

SUGARS—The market is quiet, but firm, with sales of 150 hhds. New-Orleans, at 4½c.@5½c.; 50 Porto Rico, at 5½c.; and (within a few days) a further cargo of 3,650 bags brown Pernambuco—the latter for refining—at 5¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Some 10,000 lbs. prime brought 12½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—The day's sales reach 460 barrels Jersey, common Ohio, and Prison, at 34½c.@35½c.; and 200 extra (E. & D.) Ohio, for California, at 38c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements embraced 3,000 bushels Corn, in ship's bags, at 5d.; 600 pkgs. Provisions, including Bacon, at 17s. 6d. ℔ ton, and Pork and Beef at old rates; 20 tons measurement goods at 20s.; and 100 hhds. Tallow at 15s. For other ports the shipments were very limited, and rates were unchanged. The latest charters have been: A clipper ship, bound from New-Orleans to Liverpool, thence to Calcutta, and back to London or Liverpool, £3 10s.; a bark hence to Calcutta in ballast, thence to London or Liverpool, £3; British ship hence to Belfast, I., Corn, 7d., in shipper's bags; a ship from Cienfuegos to New-York or Philadelphia, Sugar, 40c.; one hence to north side Cuba and back, same cargo and rate; two ships to Cork, for orders, Guano, 22s. 6d. in bags, and 25s. in bulk; a bark to Kingston, I., for orders, Corn, 7½d., in ship's bags; one to Tarragona, light Pipe Staves, supposed $22; one to Tortugas, 1,000 bbls. Cement, 35c., and 200,000 Bricks, $5 ℔ M.; one to Key West, 100,000 Bricks, $4 50—both Government charters; a Portuguese brig to Oporto, Corn, 20c.; a brig to two ports in Porto Rico, and a schooner, 165 tons, to one port, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses, $3; a brig from Wilmington to Port-au-Prince, Lumber, $10, and back to New-York, Logwood, $5; a schooner, same voyage and cargo, $8 and $5; a brig, 200 tons, to Guadaloupe, $800; one from south side Cuba to New-York, Sugar, 40c.; one to load at Norfolk to Porto Rico and back to New-York, Sugar, 42½c.; a schooner (1,100 bbls.) to Brazos Santiago, $900; three ships hence from Savannah to Europe, Cotton; a bark from Spanish Main to New-York; a brig from Norfolk to St. Croix, Porto Rico and back, and one to Aspinwall on terms not transpired.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Saturday—First Board*—$4,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 93; 200 do. '75, 90½; $3,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 74½; $1,000 City 6s, 91; $5,000 City Railroad 6s, 90; $3,000 Allegheny County 6s, 75; $3,000 do. 74½; $6,000 do. Steubenville, 75; $3,000 Pennsylvania 5s, C. & P., 85; $3,000 Pittsburg 6s, Steubenville, 77; $1,000 Norristown Railroad 6s, 90; $2,000 Long Island Railroad 6s, 12½; 33 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½; 100 do. 43½; 290 Lehigh Zinc, 1½; 100 Union Canal, 10½; 250 do. 10½; 50 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 42½; 326 Schuylkill Navigation, Preferred, 20; 10 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 43½; 70 Susquehanna Canal, 10; 150 Long Island Railroad, 15½; 200 Morris Canal, 14½; 1 Minehill Railroad Scrip, 33.

Between Boards—150 Long Island Railroad, 15½; 400 New-Creek Coal Co. 3¾.

Second Board—$4,000 Allegheny County 6s, 75; $3,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '75, 83; $3,000 do. '70, 90; $2,000 do. '75, 91; 150 Morris Canal, 14½; 100 New-Creek Coal Company, 3¾; 100 do. 3¾; 250 Long Island Railroad, 15½; 200 do. 16; 20 Vicksburg Railroad, 9½; 10 Lehigh Navigation, 49½; 200 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 20; 60 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 43½; 100 Union Canal, C. & P., 11; 20 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½; 10 Bank of Pennsylvania, 110½.

After Board—$2,000 City Railroad 6s, 90; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '75, 83; 1,500 Morris Canal, 15; 100 do. 15½; 550 Lehigh Zinc, 1½; 100 Union Canal, C. & P., 11; 100 do. 11½; 20 Schuylkill Navigation, 20; 200 Long Island Railroad, 16; 150 Reading Railroad, 36½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, [illegible]; City 6s, 90@91; Pennsylvania 5s, 87@88; Reading Railroad, 36½@36¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 78@79; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '86, 84@85; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½@44; Morris Canal, 15@15½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 74@74½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 20@20½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 20½@20¾; Long Island Railroad, 16@16½; Vicksburg Railroad, 9@9½; Girard Bank, 12@12½; Lehigh Zinc, 1½@2; Union Canal, 11@11½.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S SCHOOL—For 30 approved boys, No. 35 Bible House, entrance from Astor-place. The second half-yearly term will commence on MONDAY, 5th of February next. References: Rev. Drs. Hawks, Ferris, Potts, Highee, S. H. Weston; Messrs. Carter and Mr. Swords, Booksellers; Hon. Greene C. Bronson, James Brown, Esq., of Brown, Bros. & Co., James Boorman, Esq., &c., &c.

MISS SPALDING—Would inform her friends and the public that on the 1st of April, she will remove her school from the premises she has occupied for 10 years, to a new and spacious building, replete with conveniences, where she will be able to receive an additional number of pupils, as well as afford additional facilities for Female Education.
ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., Jan. 25, 1855.

$5.—BOOK-KEEPING.—DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 609 Broadway. Persons kept by the storm from joining the $5 class last week, may secure good seats this day or evening, and learn to keep books practically by double entry for only $5. Come prepared—secure a seat. N. B.—Business men may have a special $5 course privately.

WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, &c.—Strictly commercial business writing taught upon scientific principles. Also, Bookkeeping as it is used in the best Houses in the City, at PAINE'S Academy, No. 257 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 136 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' day and evening Writing Classes in separate rooms. Terms, $2. Twelve lessons, all found.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 9th-st. The complement is twenty, in each of the two departments. The training afforded, thorough, systematic and elegant.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 133 Macdougal-st.)
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

PIANO, FRENCH AND GERMAN TAUGHT—On very moderate terms, by two sisters, at their residence, No. 208 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs. Day and evening classes for languages.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST—Recently from Philadelphia, offers his professional services. Applications to be made at his residence No. 260 Greene-st., near 8th-st., New-York. The best reference will be given.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 5 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen, on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODEONS to suit the times—viz.: 6½ octave, rosewood, $150 to $175; do. at $175 to $200; 6⅔ octave, $210 to $275; new grand Piano, $400; cost $800. Flak's superior Melodeons, Carhart's patent, $45 to $125. Second-hand Pianos from $30 to $125, being a reduction of 30 per cent. from usual prices. Every instrument fully warranted. McDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers, No. 202 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A $300 7-octave rosewood piano can be had by calling. Superior tone and finish; by good makers; warranted perfect in all respects; not three months in use, and has modern improvements. Parties about to leave the City. Room-door Jan. 25 and 26, at No. [illegible] Varick-st., between 10 and 5 o'clock.

PIANO-FORTES.—A fine assortment of Piano-Fortes for sale cheap. Also, new Piano-fortes to rent, with privilege of purchasing. RAINES, BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, No. 152 2d-av., corner 14th-st.

FOR SALE.

ST. LOUIS CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY IN OR NEAR THIS CITY.

A VERY VALUABLE UNIMPROVED LOT—On the west side of Main-st., and [illegible] one of the largest warehouses in St. Louis. [illegible] of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. [illegible] LEE & CO., No. [illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three story brick house and lot No. 224 West 21st-st., north side, between 8th and 9th-avs., all modern improvements; house in fine order, [illegible] by 40 feet deep; lot 25 feet 9 inches deep. Price $7,500, [illegible] and mortgage.

Also, the three story brick house and lot No. [illegible] West [illegible] st., north side, between 8th and 9th-avs., all modern improvements; house 20 by 40 feet; lot 25 feet 9 inches. Price $6,000; part on bond and mortgage.

Also, for sale, lease, or exchange, for City property, steam power mill, corner of 20th-st. and 11th-av.; 95 feet front, 40 feet deep, 5 stories, brick, substantially built, suitable for a flouring mill, well lighted from both sides, 30 horse power engine, nearly new and in complete order, on lease ground, 16 years unexpired at $125 per annum. Apply to WM. DUMONT, No. 11 Wall-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The five new four-story houses, Nos. [illegible] a few doors west of 6th-av. They are replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, [illegible] water, from first to fourth stories, [illegible] floors, &c., finished between two [illegible] Price moderate. If sold, [illegible] and mortgage on each, or will be let [illegible] A person will be in attendance in No. [illegible] A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M. daily, to show the houses. Inquire of SAMUEL SPARKS, No. [illegible] West [illegible] st., or W. T. & W. SPARKS, corner of Lexington-av. and [illegible]

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The beautiful three-story and high-basement brick dwelling, built in modern style, with gas and Croton throughout, [illegible] located at No. 157 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Lot, 100 by 25 feet. Possession given on the 1st of May next. Price, $8,000. Apply to GEO. D. COGGESHALL, on the premises; or to F. S. MINER, No. [illegible] corner Peck-slip.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A Steam Saw Mill, at the foot of North 11th-st., Williamsburg, in good working order, with two sets of saws and one circular saw, together with a large and well-assorted stock of oak and pine lumber. A bargain can be had by immediate application to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, where the terms will be made known.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brown stone House, No. 166 Avenue B, between 10th and 11th-sts. House is 25 feet front and about 45 feet deep. Has modern improvements. For terms, apply at No. 166 10th-st., one door east of 2d-av.

$300,000—TO CAPITALISTS.—For sale or exchange for other good and paying property, or for Tennessee or Virginia State Bonds, the most desirable cotton factory in the United States. It is located in a Southwestern State, (immediately on a line of railroad communicating with the most important Southern cities,) where good labor is abundant, and [illegible] cheaper than in the Northern States. The raw material is [illegible] cheaper, and orders for the manufactured articles, on good terms, are always ahead of the supply, at 20 to 25 per cent. above New-York prices. There are 700 acres of land, a good dwelling, and forty two-story framed houses, besides the cotton mill and other necessary buildings on the premises. The factory building is of brick, 185 feet long, four stories high, with wing three stories high. There are in operation 3,500 spindles, and 100 looms, all as good as new, and room for more than twice the number of each. The water power is pronounced by judges the best—all things considered—in the Union, always enough in dry, and never too much in rainy seasons. The Company has a liberal charter, which can be conveyed with the property. For further information and particulars, address Box No. 3,788, Post-Office, New-York. Principals only treated with.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A small, neat cottage, with about two acres of land, eligibly located on the Richmond Plank-road, near Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and on them is a choice collection of fruit and shade trees. There is on the place a convenient barn, carriage and ice houses, stable, &c. For terms and further particulars, apply to
JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 287 Pearl-st.

COTTAGE HOUSE FOR SALE.—A splendid cottage house and about one acre of land, situated in a pleasant and healthy village, 45 minutes ride by railroad from New-York. The house is new, and contains eleven rooms. The grounds are thickly studded with the choicest kinds of fruit trees. Also a great profusion of flowers and ornamental shrubbery. Price, $3,000. Three more acres can be had adjoining. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st., basement.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY OR STOCKS, AT ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—A desirable residence, consisting of 44 acres of land and a house, new barn, an excellent garden, and a good variety of fruit. The location is near the depôt. Communication to New-York every hour, time 40 minutes. The property will be sold low and on easy terms. SAML. EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st., basement.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY.—In New-Jersey, near steamboat and railroad conveyance to New-York. It contains over 100 acres, nearly 3,000 fruit trees in fine order, as well as the lands, fences and buildings. It is a good truck farm; soil, sandy loam. For particulars, apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st.

LOTS FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—In parcels of eight and sixteen lots, cottage sites, on Pacific, Dean and Schuyler-sts., on easy terms. The land is well situated for building, and is near the Fulton-av. Railroad at Bedford on a good grade. Apply to ROBERT SARJEANT, No. 7 Jauncey Court, No. 41 Wall-st., N. Y.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—Several country seats, river plots, dwellings, stores, lots and farms for sale, and several country residences to let. Inquire of J. M. WHITNEY, corner of Grand-st. and the Crescent, or at his office, near Hell Gate Ferry, Astoria, L. I.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Great inducements offered to manufacturers who wish to locate their business in the vicinity of New-York City—One lot of ground will be deeded, free of expense, for every fifty hands employed in a flourishing village within 2 miles of the City, with steamboat, railroad and omnibus communication every half hour during the day. The place is well adapted for Engines, and all branches of manufactures; one factory is now on the premises employing about 60 hands; together with churches, school-houses, &c., &c. Persons wishing to avail themselves of this offer will please apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. G. ANDREWS and J. F. KENDALL, No. 3 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st., New-York. Money will also be advanced towards erecting buildings.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS.—Can find a buyer in the advertiser. Name State, county, township, section, and say whether timber or prairie; also, price and terms. State close of title, and say you will pay expenses of examining same if found different from representations. Address Box No. 3,812, New-York City Post-Office.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The three-story house No. 69 Irving-place, in good order, with all the modern improvements. Possession to be given the 15th February. Can be seen between 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M. Part of the furniture, oilcloths, carpets, &c., will be sold on fair terms. Apply to GARDINER, GREENE & CO., No. 13 Vesey-st., or to Dr. R. TWEEDY, No. 13 West 15th-st.

PREMISES TO LET.—The following desirable business premises are to let, on the most reasonable terms: Nos. 79 and 81 Cliff-st.—First, third, fourth and fifth stories. Stores 27 by 84, lighted on all sides. Possession given in ten days.

No. 84 Beekman-st.—Second, third, fourth and fifth stories, 30 by 100 feet, well lighted on all sides. Possession immediate, with steam power.

No. 50 Beekman-st.—Second, third and fourth stories. Also, basement suitable for a store, with safe, there, iron safe in the wall, under cellar, &c. Possession immediately.

SIX STORES and basements in the iron buildings on Franklin-square, being Nos. 327 to 333 Pearl-st. Stores different widths, 25 feet and 28 feet; and from 70 to 80 feet in depth. Apply to HARPER & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

TO PRINTERS.—TO LET.—The iron store, corner of Beekman and Pearl-sts., has large accommodations in the basement suitable for Steam Press Work. The premises are very light, and well adapted for a Fancy Printer, Engraver's Office, or any similar business. Inquire of WM. H. CABY & CO., No. 245 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

No. 65 WALL-STREET.—A well-lighted basement, newly repaired and improved, to let from the 1st of February, with lease till 1st of May, 1855, and if desired, all offices-fixtures, railing, &c., and one of Herring's double door patent safes, for sale at a very low figure. Rent low. Inquire on the premises.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—A small family, occupying a third-story house, with gas, Croton water, and bath-room. Would let the upper part, with basement. On 20th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Apply to Mr. PENN, at the store of Bowen & McNamee, No. 112 Broadway. Would be let from the 1st of February for fifteen months.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—In 17th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. The house is plainly but well furnished; has all the modern improvements, and is in excellent order. To a good tenant the price will be low. Apply to F. R. DILLINGHAM, No. 46 Broad-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—No. 11 Stuyvesant-st., with all the modern improvements. Possession given immediately. Apply to MACFARLAN & MERRITT, No. 3 Nassau-st., or No. 40 3d-av.

ROOM TO LET.—Preparatory to removing into their new premises, the undersigned will let the large and well-lighted room now occupied by them on the second floor of No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar. Possession given on 1st February. HAWES & McKILLOP.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—On Broadway, between Prince and Spring-sts. Best location in the City for business. Possession given immediately. Apply in the bookstore No. 589 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

SHOPS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET.—In the new buildings, Nos. 7, 9, 11 and 13 Canal, fronting on Walker and Elm, well lighted, and at low rates. Apply to J. GANDU, No. 163 Walker-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—Single rooms, each with a good window and grate. The halls are lighted with gas and kept in good order. Water convenient. Rent from $5 to $12 per month. Inquire of G. W. TUTTLE, in the store underneath No. 345 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET.—Single or in suits, in the new Banking Building, northwest corner of Nassau and Pine-sts. Apply at the Bank of the Commonwealth, or of JOHN LLOYD, No. 15 Nassau-st.

SECOND AND THIRD LOFTS TO LET.—Of stores Nos. 28 and 30 Vesey-st.; very desirable lofts, suitable for lace goods jobbers or any business requiring superior light and location. Apply to E. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 32 Cedar-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 28th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 2 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in [illegible]. Apply to [illegible] & SON, [illegible]

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very fine enamelled cards, with all the superior finish of quality of Faro and action cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

AUCTION SALES.

GO TO THE GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE ... DRY GOODS AND CARPETINGS ... REMSEN & POWERS.

THE SALE OF THE ABOVE STOCK WILL BE commenced ... MONDAY MORNING ...

DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS, &c., &c.

... REMSEN & POWERS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY ...

Next regular sale on THURSDAY.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds regular sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, and also special sales when required. Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A great variety of First Class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, of undoubted character for investment.

For particulars, see his private sale Catalogue. Office, No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—The undersigned will sell at auction, at the Court-house, in the town of White Plains, County of Westchester, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March, 1855 ...

As the new depot grounds of the Harlem Railroad Company ...

For maps of the premises and other information, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York ...

A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.— ... TUESDAY, Jan. 30 ...

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—By catalogue, THIS DAY, Jan. 29, at 10½ o'clock ...

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On MONDAY, Jan. 29, at ... valuable collection of extraordinary old and rare books ... Catalogues ... Sale without reserve.

A. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

$21,000 OF NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SIX PER CENT. SUBSCRIPTION BONDS—Redeemable 1883, interest Coupons payable 1st May and November, will be sold on THURSDAY, Feb. 1, at the Merchants' Exchange, by A. H. NICOLAY, at 12½ o'clock, A. M., being for account of the late Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad Company.

J. B. VARNUM,
EDW. WHITEHOUSE, } Trustees.
A. BOODY.

STEPHEN HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY STEPHEN HEGEMAN.—MONDAY, Jan. 29, at ... All to be sold without reserve, to close the copartnership of the firm.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON.—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 356 Broadway ... MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29 ... To commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, on the 1st of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange ... For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

W. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

W. W. SHIRLEY—Will continue the sale of a dealer's stock ... TUESDAY MORNING, 10½ o'clock, Jan. 30, 1855.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY—Will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock ...

MORTGAGE SALE.—By virtue of mortgage to me ... Dated New-York, Jan. 27, 1855.
JOSEPH THOMPSON, Attorney for Mortgagees.

COMPLAINT BOOK.— ...

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 8, 1855.—The Directors of the Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock ... payable ...

By order of the Board.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 Wall-st., Jan. 11, 1855.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and three-quarters per cent. ...

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to its shareholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the policy holders in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.—DIVIDEND AND INTEREST.—Dividend—The Board of Trustees have declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of three (3) dollars and upwards to five hundred dollars ...

By order of the Board.
JAN. 22, 1855. J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY have this day declared their usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent. from the earnings of the Canal for the past six months ... at the office of E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia ...
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 20, 1855. L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Jan. 15, 1855.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent. ... By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. LANABEE, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1855.

A DIVIDEND of (5) five per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the Stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the first day of February. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board of Directors.
T. B. ACLY, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., have declared their semi-annual dividend ...
CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 176 Chatham-square ... DIVIDEND ...
EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of ...
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of three and a half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 12th of February next ...
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1855. E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest maturing on the Bonds of this Company, on the 1st of Feb. next, will be paid at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
JAN. 23, 1855. E. WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD.—The Interest on Bonds of this Company, maturing on the 1st of Feb. next, will be paid at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
E. WHITEHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer.
JAN. 23, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ... per cent. payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed until date.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1855.

PEORIA CITY BONDS.—The Coupons for interest, due 1st Feb. prox., on Bonds of the city of Peoria, Ill., will be paid on presentation at the office of RIGGS & CO., No. 66 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1855.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained ...
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1855.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Feb. 5, next, at the office of the Company, No. 56 Bowery, from 12 o'clock till 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from 15th instant until after the election. By order
PHILIP C. ROGERS, Secretary.

IRVING BANK.—New-York, Jan. 18, 1855.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 5th day of February. The Poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK OF HASKELL & CO.—ST. LOUIS, MO.—Dealers in exchange, gold, silver and bank notes. Collections in all parts of the West made and promptly remitted free of charge, except current exchange. Reference, American Exchange Bank.

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Scrip Stock of the MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY is required to be paid at their office, No. 60 4th-av., on the 1st of February next. By order of the Board.
S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment, to
J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

$3,500 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on first class productive real estate, situated in the lower part of this City. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, Nos. 23 and 25 Wall-st.

ADVANCES ARE MADE—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also on merchandise warehoused at or on transit to New-York, by
THEODORE DEHON, No. 16 Wall-st., near Broadway.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same ...
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. ... Water-st.

COAL.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY delivered at the following prices ...
JAMES MOORE.

COAL.—I have reduced my best Red Ash to $6 75 ...
PETER CLINTON.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU ...

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC.— ... WILLIAM ROOT, sole Agent for New-York. Office No. 166 Wall-st. Price—wholesale, ... cents; retail, 50 cents per bottle.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition ... M. LARMONT ...

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP—Is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many great and extraordinary cures it has performed ... Call and get the Monitor of Health.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND—Price $1, with a book ... Call any hour at No. 69 Canal-st., you will find Dr. Ward attending. Seperate rooms for patients. Advice gratis.

DR. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted ... See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence ... Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—MRS. MAXWELL, No. 34 Leonard-st., would inform her patrons and friends ...

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION— ... JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 649 Houston-st. ...

MADAME RESTELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN—Can be consulted upon complaints incident to females, at her private residence, No. 160 Chambers-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, May 11, 1853.—Notice is hereby given ... ASTOR BANK, of the City of New-York ...
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given ... G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) ...
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Jan. 22, 1855.—The CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY BANK has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of THE MERCANTILE BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of THE METROPOLITAN BANK, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1855.—The WEEDSPORT BANK has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the MERCANTILE BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.—No. 619 4th-st., near Avenue C. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next will receive interest from the 1st of January. Interest as usual, at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. By order ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1854.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE LATE FIRM OF RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.—Being dissolved by the death of Mr. RUSHTON, the surviving partners have associated with them Messrs. CHAS. H. CLARK, RAY B. EASTERBROOK, and HENRY KING, and the business will be continued under the firm of HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.

It will be the aim and object of each member of our firm to serve our customers promptly and faithfully, and with a large assortment of all articles appertaining to our business, we are confident we can do so to their advantage and satisfaction.

The Prescription department will be under the immediate charge of one of the firm at each store ...
H. C. & CO.

P. S.—All connection with the store No. 10 Astor House is discontinued from this date.

For the convenience of our customers, the Prescription Books of No. 10 Astor House, for the past eighteen years, will be found at our store, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of ALLING BROTHERS, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 20th inst., by the retirement of JOSEPH C. ALLING from the firm.

The business will be conducted by the undersigned, as heretofore, under the same name and style of ALLING BROTHERS, Manufacturing Jewelers, No. 6 Orchard-st., Newark, N. J. Office in New-York, No. 112 Broadway, corner of Cortland-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, carrying on business in New-York under the firm of SELLERS, SANDS & CO., and at Liverpool under the firm of G. H. SELLERS & CO., as Commission Merchants, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, as witness our hand, this 17th day of January, 1855.
GEORGE HENRY SELLERS,
HUGH SPOONER SANDS.
JNO. B. TURK,
CHARLES MACAULEY, } Witnesses.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by WILLARD & WOOD, will be continued by the subscribers, under the name of WILLARD WOOD & CO.
G. L. WILLARD,
O. E. WOOD,
E. INGALLS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855. I. A. BARKER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. C. BRAUTIGAM having been admitted on the 1st inst. as a partner in our house, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of WHITE, SHEFFIELD & CO.
WHITE & SHEFFIELD.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day admitted Mr. EDWARD F. HOPKINS as a partner in our house ...
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855. SMITH & HEGEMAN.

GAUZE WIRE WINDOW SHADES, BANK AND OFFICE SIGNS, &c.

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER—Of any size, and elegantly painted with any LANDSCAPES, LETTERS, or other device desired upon them ...
LEE & CO., No. ... Bleecker-st.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS—New and only direct route ...

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 14 HOURS.

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.

NOTICE—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

... R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.
CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD—CONNECTING WITH ... FOR TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN ... DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE ...

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, 1854 ... Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: ...
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854 ...
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1855, the trains will run as follows: ... SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only through line to Burlington and St. Albans the same day ...
ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt. T. & B. R. R.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines— ...

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest ... Broadway, corner Dey-st.
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River ...

INSURANCE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 43 Fulton, corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York ...

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Edward T. Backus
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. E. Fitzgerald,	Isaac T. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	N. B. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
F. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruen,
H. Quackenbos,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	R. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy,

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL, $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICES.

No. 23 William-st. and No. 178 Canal-st.

Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—The PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have removed their New-York Branch Office to No. 64 Wall-st.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Dr. J. ALLEN, late Professor in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, invites attention to his improved method of constructing Artificial Dentures, which combine the following advantages:

1. There are no seams or crevices for the lodgment of food to vitiate the saliva or infect the breath, as not even the slightest moisture can get between the teeth and plate.

2. An Artificial Gum, which is as firm and indestructible as the teeth, is fused at a high heat between and around their base ...

3. Great strength is obtained by thus uniting the teeth, gum and plate, and no ordinary force in masticating can break them from their base.

4. A clear and distinct articulation of speech is restored. ...

5. The natural form and expression of the mouth and face can be restored, in cases where they have become sunken. ...

6. The plates usually employed for this work are platina, the purity of which prevents even the slightest tarnish, or unpleasant taste in the mouth. ...
J. ALLEN, No. 30 Bond-st., New-York.

TO LIQUOR MANUFACTURERS, DRUGGISTS AND DAGUERREOTYPISTS.—Oil Cognac, the best imported ... FEUCHTWANGER, No. 141 Maiden-lane.

FAMILY GROCERIES AND FINE TEAS.—J. O. FOWLER, wholesale and retail grocer and tea dealer, Nos. 299 and 469 Greenwich-st. ... All of which are offered in quantities to suit at the lowest market prices.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—At the Brush Factory, No. 297 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order.
JOHN K. HOPPER.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ... BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage $130; Second Cabin Passage $70. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage $110; Second Cabin Passage $60.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins.	AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie.	EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison.	NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

... E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamship of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The new double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,000 tons burden,) Capt. TURNER, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on MONDAY, Feb. 12, connecting with the favorite steamship CORTES, (2,000 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation ... For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letters bags made up at the office. Letters, 25 cents per half-ounce.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will commence receiving freight on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, and sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, Feb. 9, at 3 o'clock, from Pier at foot of Beach-st., North River ...
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail MONDAY, Feb. 26. ...

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock precisely. ...
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

The FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed, and leave on Wednesday, Feb. 7.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 o'clock, P. M. ...
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.—The following side wheel Steamboats, suitable for river and bay navigation, and all will be delivered in good order and condition and ready for service:

One steamer, 220 feet in length on deck ...

One steamer, 222 feet on deck ...

One steamer, 205 feet on deck ...

One steamer, 115 feet on deck ...

The above boats have large and roomy accommodations for carrying passengers, and are fitted up in modern style, and are all in good condition.

For further particulars, apply to HOSEA BIRDSALL, No. 51 West-st., New-York.

THE STEAMBOAT SPLENDID FOR SALE.—With all her fixtures, &c. ... For particulars inquire of WALTER HILLARD, at New-Hamburg, or of GEORGE H. FRANKLIN, No. 122 West-st., New-York City.
W. HILLARD & CO.
NEW-HAMBURG, Dec. 28, 1854.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—Situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board.
EDWIN R. YALE.

MUSEUM HOTEL—No. 20 Ann-st., a few doors from Broadway. Furnished Rooms to let by the night or week. Single rooms, 25 cents. Open all night.

MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIREPROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid wrought Iron Rolled Beams ... For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—J. BURKE, Fashionable Boot Maker, successor to J. B. ROGERS, (formerly Kimball & Rogers,) has removed from No. 87 Nassau to No. 130 Fulton-st. ... a great variety of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Gaiters, Slippers, Buskins, &c.

REMOVAL.—DR. DE FOREST, late of ... Hotel, having removed to 40 Barclay-st., offers his professional services to his former friends and to the public.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL FOX, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his store, No. 241 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 3, 1854.
RICHARD PATRICK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BAILEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of business, No. 4 Gold-st., in the city of New-York, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated Nov. 24, 1854.
PETER C. TAYLOR, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY KEATING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of JOHN S. AUSTIN, in 108th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 18, 1854.
ISAAC H. AUSTIN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK H. MORRIS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of residence, No. 28 Gold-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 4th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 28, 1854.
FREDERICK MORRIS, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE BONSOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. ... Division-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 25, 1854.
SAMUEL BURLEY,
JACOB MILES. } Executors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Associated Stockholders of the PENSACOLA CITY COMPANY intend to apply to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its next session, for an Act of Incorporation, with a Capital of Five Millions of Dollars, to be divided into fifty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1854.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to ABNER BENEDICT, late of the City of New-York, counselor-at-law, are requested to make payment; and all persons having demands against the estate are requested to present the same, duly authenticated, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 70 Wall-st., without delay.—New-York, Jan. 27, 1855.
E. C. BENEDICT, Executor of Abner Benedict, dec'd.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF ... SQUARE ...

First.— ...

Second.— ...

Third.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps ...

Fourth.—That the limits embraced by such Assessment ...

Fifth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City ...

ROBERT MAYNARD, Jr.,
JOHN A. WEEKS,
JOSEPH S. YORK. } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF FOURTH AVENUE ...

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
GEORGE M. PURSER,
WM. SINCLAIR. } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE WIDENING OF CLIFF-ST. on the northwesterly side thereof, between Beekman and Ferry-sts., in the City of New-York.

... ROBERT J. DILLON, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES PARKER AND JOHN M. STUART, ROBERT SQUIRES, CHARLES W. BOWMAN, ANDREW J. HOOD, F. HENRY BAKER, and WILLIAM H. FREELAND, against RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY.—To RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY: ...
FORBES, SEDGWICK & NYE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 32 William-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM ... against ... Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned ...
SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York—WILLIAM H. WRIGHT against JAMES J. WRIGHT, JOHN W. PATTERSON and FREDERICK J. B. MEYER.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To JOHN W. PATTERSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action ...
SCOLES, COOPER & LARREMORE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Jan. ..., 1855.
SCOLES, COOPER & LARREMORE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN F. SEYMOUR and ROBERT W. SEYMOUR against GEORGE OSWALD.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To GEORGE OSWALD: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action ...
WM. NORTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 157 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HOLFORD, late of the city of London, Eng., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of WILLIAM AUGUSTUS PLATENIUS, No. 60 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of January, 1855.
HENRY R. HOLFORD,
FREDERICK R. HOLFORD, Administrators with the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANKLIN C. GRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Cook, Jr., No. 31 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the ... day of Dec. 1854.
JOHN COOK, Jr., Administrator.
MATILDA C. GRAY, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD DEMAREST, late of the City of New-York, ... deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the house of Mrs. DEMAREST, No. 105 West 20th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 11, 1854.
MARIA DEMAREST, Executrix.
JOHN S. MEYER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY HOLT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber ... in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 2, 1854.
LUCY HOLT, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB S. ARCULARIUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of SPEIR & NASH, No. 46 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 27, 1855.
WILLIAM F. SWEET, Administrator.

New-York Daily Times.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Marine Disaster—Death of a Railroad Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 28.

The brig Albanse, from Port-au-Prince, bound to this port, went ashore on Thursday night, three miles north of Fenwick's Island, near where the Ge[illegible] stranded. The vessel, it is supposed, will be a total loss; her cargo, composed principally of logwood, coffee, fruits, &c., is partly saved. None of her crew were lost.

The pilot-boat Cropper, which arrived at Breakwater, on Friday, reports speaking the brig T. S. Rhodes, which vessel spoke, on the 23d inst., the ship Magnolia, of Bath, from Callao, looking badly, and apparently steering from the nearest port; she was then thirty-five miles south of Cape Henlopen. The revenue cutter Forward has gone to her assistance.

C. L. S[illegible], Esq., Superintendent of the Baltimore Railroad Company, died this morning of typhus fever.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 27.

The brig Susan Voss, from Gonaives for New-York, arrived at Nassau on the 24th ultimo, in distress, leaking, and with loss of fore topmast, sails, &c. She had discharged for repairs.

The ship Golden Cross, from Kennebunk for New-Orleans, and a new ship from Damariscotta for New-York, put into Gloucester yesterday during the gale.

The ship [illegible], reported ashore yesterday on Long Island, Boston Harbor, remains tight. She will have to lighten to get off.

The brig [illegible] has bilged. The passengers and crew in both the above cases were all saved.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 25.

The steamship Orizaba has arrived at this port with Mexican dates to the 19th inst.

Several successful attacks on the insurgents by Government troops are reported, and the revolution is said to be crushed out in [illegible].

The formal taking possession of the Mesilla Valley by the United States authorities is officially announced in the Mexican papers.

United States Senator for Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

Hon. JOHN SLIDELL, Democrat, was to-day elected by the Legislature of Louisiana as their representative in the United States Senate by 30 majority.

We are in receipt of later dates from Texas, but there is no news worth telegraphing.

Death of Hon. Luther Severance.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 27.

Hon. LUTHER SEVERANCE died at his residence in Augusta, Me., on Thursday night last.

Changes in the Canadian Ministry.

TORONTO, Saturday, Jan. 27.

Mr. CHABOT has retired from the Chief Commissionership of the Public Works, and is succeeded by Mr. LEMIEUX. Mr. CHEVEAU has ceased to be Provincial Secretary and his successor has not yet been announced. Mr. CAUCHON succeeds Mr. MORIN as the Commissioner of the Crown Lands, and Mr. BADGLEY is appointed Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Fire at Montreal—Loss $15,000.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Jan. 27.

A fire broke out here at 10 o'clock on Thursday night, and destroyed ALLEN's extensive chair factory, near the Lachine Canal. The loss is $15,000, of which only one-fourth is insured.

Arrival of the Southern Mail, &c., &c.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 28.

By the arrival here of the Southern mail as late as due, we have received New-Orleans papers of Monday.

In the suit of DANIEL WEBSTER against the city of New-Orleans, claiming fifty thousand dollars for professional services in the GAINES case, the Jury were unable to agree.

The Southern Mail—Business in New-Orleans.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 27.

We have received the New-Orleans papers of Sunday last, and those from intermediate places as late as due.

The opening of the river navigation had revived business, and matters wore an improving aspect.

Fire at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday, Jan. 27.

The tobacco manufactory and warehouse of IRA BARTER, recently belonging to Messrs. FULLER & BURNHAM, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss on stock $10,000, and on building $2,500; insured for $6,000.

The sash and blind factory of MEEK & TEFT was destroyed here this evening by fire, which it is supposed was caused by an incendiary. Loss $2,000. Insured $600 only in a Boston office.

Arrest of a Mail Robber at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Jan. 27.

Mr. HOLBROOK, the Post-Office agent, caused the arrest to-day of the ticket master at Willimantic, of the New-London and Palmer Railroad, for robbing the mails. The evidence of his guilt is conclusive. He was brought to this city, and is now in custody in the jail here.

A Railroad Conductor Killed.

TROY, Saturday, Jan. 27.

A conductor on a freight train of the Central Railroad, named C. A. CURTIS, was instantly killed this morning by striking his head against a beam in Cohoes bridge. He was on top of the car at the time of the accident, and stood with his back towards the bridge, and, striking it, broke his neck.

Railroad Communication Stopped, &c., &c.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 27.

The recent snow-storms have again blocked up the railroad trains due here from the South and West.

No train from St. Louis has arrived for a week, and at that city navigation had entirely ceased.

Forty-eight miles below here the river is gorged with ice. In the channel to Cairo there is only four feet of water.

Arrival of the Knoxville at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

The steamship Knoxville arrived here to-day, after a passage of 76 hours from New-York. She experienced a gale off Cape Hatteras. All on board are well.

Marriage of Julia Dean.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

Miss JULIA DEAN, the celebrated actress, was married to-day to Dr. PAYNE, of South Carolina.

Condition of the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 27.

The Ohio River is not now navigable above this point, in consequence of the accumulation of ice.

Accident to a New-Yorker.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Saturday, Jan. 27.

The long bridge over the Susquehanna at Towanda fell yesterday, slightly injuring Mr. DILLON H. BROWN, of New-York.

The Somerset and Kennebec Railroad.

WATERVILLE, Me., Saturday, Jan. 27.

The first passenger train from Augusta, over the Somerset and Kennebec Railroad, arrived here this evening.

The Weather.

MONTREAL, Jan. 27—4 P. M.

On Friday afternoon the first real snow-storm of the season commenced here. Wednesday and Thursday were brilliant days, but shortly after noon on Friday, snow began to fall very heavily, and has continued to do so up to this time, and there is now several feet of snow on the ground. The mails are very much delayed.

OGDENSBURGH, Saturday, Jan. 27.

A severe snow storm has been raging here for thirty-four hours, with continually increasing violence. The snow is now eighteen inches deep on a level, and still falling. The wind blows a gale from the northeast, and the thermometer stands at 17° above zero.

OSWEGO, Jan. 27—4 P. M.

A snow-storm has been raging here for about thirty-four hours with great violence. The snow is now eighteen inches deep. The storm began with a northeast wind. It is now northwest, and blows a perfect gale. The thermometer stands at 20° above zero.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 28—6 P. M.

A heavy storm, with a southeast wind, set in to-day, and it is now raining furiously. The snow is rapidly disappearing. Fears are entertained of a freshet.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 28—6 P. M.

A heavy rain storm commenced here at 6 o'clock this evening, and still continues. The weather is mild.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 28.

It commenced raining here at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and is now falling very heavily. The snow is fast disappearing.

WATERTOWN, Saturday, Jan. 27—10 A. M.

A snow storm has been raging here for thirty hours, and it is now eighteen inches deep. Thermometer at 7 A. M., 12° above zero.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 27—10 A. M.

The weather here is clear and fine. The thermometer stands at 20 degrees above zero.

CALAIS, Me., Saturday, Jan. 27—10 A. M.

The weather is quite mild, and it is snowing a little. The wind is east.

EASTPORT, Me., Saturday, Jan. 27—10 A. M.

It rained and snowed here all last night. The weather is mild, and wind southeast.

LONG ISLAND.

Druggists not to sell Tinctures under the proposed Prohibitory Law.

BROOKLYN, Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Permit me to call your attention to the fact that "the Prohibitory Liquor law," at present framed, contains (whether through oversight or by intent,) no provision, when strictly construed, for the sale by druggists of that very numerous class of medicines, known as "Tinctures," even for the compounding of physicians prescriptions.

You will at once see that these are specially prohibited by that part of section 22, which, in explaining what is to be understood by the terms "intoxicating liquors" and "liquor," as used, under this act mentions "all drugged liquors and mixed liquors, part of which is alcohol, distilled, or malt liquors."

The only part of this act, I can discover, providing for the sale of such medicines, is that part of section 1, which permits the disposal of them "as medicine by physicians pursuing the practice of medicine as a business." The word "physician" to casual observers, or persons ignorant of the real meaning of the word, may appear sufficiently comprehensive to include druggists and all persons legitimately pursuing the practice of medicine as a business; but in strict legal parlance, it will be found no cover for the druggist. This provision, as it stands, is sufficient for the most urgent calls of sickness, in most of the interior parts of the State where physicians generally keep their own medicines and compound their own prescriptions. But in New-York, Brooklyn, and many other cities, but a very small proportion of physicians keep their own medicines; as by reference to article the 2d, on "the drug trade" in a late number of the DAILY TIMES, you will find that doing so is looked upon by the profession as "*infra dig.*" And even in this country, where such is generally the practice, this will bring on a very large item of family expense, requiring a physician's attendance for the most trivial indisposition.

The insertion of the words "apothecary or druggists," after the word "physician" in sentence quoted from section 1, would remedy this fault.

W. T——, Druggist.

Concert—Benefit for the Poor of Williamsburg.

A concert will be given at the large hall of the Odeon, Williamsburg, this evening, the entire receipts to be applied, through the Relief Department, for the benefit of those now in a suffering condition in that city. Two hundred performers, vocal and instrumental, have volunteered their services free of expense.

There are now about 500 families, comprising some 2,500 persons, who are receiving aid through this department, and the numbers are constantly increasing. The funds of the treasury of the Relief Department are nearly exhausted.

The Sunday Liquor Law.

The Sunday law regarding the sale of liquor and merchandise, was very generally observed in Williamsburg during yesterday, and, as might be expected, the day passed off in quiet.

NEW-JERSEY.

Important Charter Meeting.

On Saturday evening, pursuant to adjournment from the Saturday previous, the citizens of Hoboken assembled at Baumer's Hotel, Washington-street, to consider the proposition for the incorporation of Hoboken under a city charter. At 7½ o'clock the meeting was called to order, and Mr. JOHN BEARD elected Chairman. The meeting was then informed that the proprietor declined to let the public have the use of his hall, fearing damage to his property, whereupon, on motion, the meeting adjourned to Pollock's Mansion-house.

Mr. J. H. SHEFFIELD, Chairman of the former meeting, here presided. Mr. BROWN, of Hudson-street, was, on motion, appointed Secretary.

Upon and near the stand we noticed JOHN C. STEVENS, Esq., of Hoboken, Gen. WRIGHT, Hon. J. M. BEARD, J. J. MESSERVE, Esq., Hon. R. J. EVERETT, T. W. WHITLY, Esq., of the Hoboken *Gazette*, and quite a large number of leading citizens.

The report of the Committee appointed at the previous meeting to consult upon and draw up a proper Act of Incorporation was made through J. W. VAN BUSKIRK, their Secretary. The report was unanimously in favor of a paper which was read in detail. The document occupied about an hour and a quarter in reading. The following resolution was then offered by J. J. MESSERVE, Esq., and seconded by J. FREEMAN SILKE, Esq.:

Resolved, That the report of the Committee be accepted, and that in the opinion of this meeting the Act now read is recommended as fully meeting the wants and wishes of the people of Hoboken.

The Act proposes to incorporate Hoboken into a city, with three Wards, under the control of a Mayor, three Aldermen, a Recorder, and numerous petty officers to establish laws, more rigid than those of New-York; and to enforce the shutting of taverns, barrooms, and all other places where liquor is sold on Sunday.

Mr. BROWN offered a resolution to amend the proposed charter in relation to taxes, the substance of which was to impose on every male over twenty-one years of age a yearly tax of not less than $2, and every landholder $1 on every $1,000; so, if a person owning or occupying a house worth $10,000, his tax would only be $10. The amendment was lost.

Also to revise and codify the school system.

The resolution, as originally offered, was then adopted; whereupon, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

This meeting, the most important held for a considerable time in this rapidly-growing place, was characterized by an unusual degree of good order and decorum.

Santa Anna Turned Slave-Dealer.

PORT OF SISAL, CAMPEACHY, Friday, Dec. 21, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Herald.

Being in delicate health, I thought I would try a sea voyage, and arrived here a day or two since in my schooner the ——— with a general cargo. I shall leave this for New-York in the course of a few days; but in the meantime I avail myself of the brigantine ———, departing for the States, to inform you of a very curious affair at present going on at this place. There are here now upwards of forty Yucatan Indians, which are, I understand, to be shipped in a day or two, on board the Mexican schooner *Jacinto*, and sent to Havana, to be sold as slaves. I am also informed that there are upwards of 150 more of these poor wretches in the prison at Merida, who are expected to arrive here in the course of a day or two, and will be shipped to the same destination, Cuba, by the brig *Antonita*, now fitting out a little way down the coast for that purpose. I have been fortunate enough to obtain authentic copies of the solemn protest entered by the unfortunate Indians against their being torn from their homes to be made slaves of in a strange country, as well as SANTA ANNA's decree authorizing this barbarous proceeding, which you will find herewith inclosed at your service.

Yours truly, FREDERICK VOORHIES.

(Translation.)

SOLEMN PROTEST.

To His Excellency the Governor of Yucatan: We, Raymondo Fun, Juan Cahinch, Diego Pue, Fernando Chan, Victoriano Chim, Eusebio Humil, Desiderio Uc, Juan de la Cruz Han, Vicente Fun, Jose Maria Fun, Pascual Fé, Eleturio Tamay, Pascual T[illegible]may, Antonio Xul, Augustin Nahuat, Luciano Xil, Leandro Han, Juan Mercel, Diego Chi, Pedro Han, Jose M. Chan, Juan Non, Juan Pio Tuz, [illegible] Camal, Victoriano Chan, Esteban Cab, Jose Day, Jose Chim, and Andres Uc, now in the public prison of this city, accused of being taken in the camp of the enemy, represent to your Excellency, with the most profound respect—

That we have been told and assured as a thing certain, that in accordance with an order of the Supreme Government in relation to prisoners of war taken in this department, we shall be sent into slavery in a foreign country. This information has caused us the greatest grief, and we have decided on placing ourselves under the paternal care of your Excellency, in order to escape, if possible, such a terrible misfortune. We would represent that ours is not a case which comes under the order above mentioned, as we are not prisoners of war; we were not taken with arms in our hands, nor do we belong to the ranks of the rebellious Indians. We remained in the woods in which we were found concealed, to prevent the Government troops (if we were discovered) confounding us with the rebel Indians, and to escape at the same time the revenge of these latter if we encountered them; but we neither belonged to their party nor did we participate in their revolutionary ideas. If, for this misfortune which has befallen us, we deserve to be banished from our homes, we pray your Excellency that we may not be sent to a foreign land, but to some place within the Republic, as it would be grievous to us to be altogether banished from the country, without being knowingly guilty of any crime. In this behalf we have the honor to petition your Excellency.

IGNACIO MENCHOUTI,
On behalf of the petitioners who are unable to write.

MERIDA, Dec. 14, 1854.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, MEXICO, June 23, 1854.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: His Serene Highness, the President of the Republic, having taken into consideration the communication of your Excellency in which Colonel DON MANUEL JIMENEZ, representing the house of the brothers GOICOURIA, merchants of Havana, asks permission to export from this department pauper Indians taken in the war now going on, in order to bring them to the Island of Cuba, and employ them there as servants, &c., according to the permission conceded by the Supreme Government on the 23d of January last, has been pleased to decree:

1. Instead of the proposals made by the Señor JIMENEZ to take two hundred of the rebellious Indians captured in the war, and give for them $15 per head, the Señor JIMENEZ shall pay $30,000, in two parts, into the proper offices of this Department as soon as the Indian prisoners are given over.

2. The Commandant General of Yucatan will give to Señor JIMENEZ half of the prisoners of the Department, to whom shall apply the same favorable conditions mentioned in the permission conceded to the houses of the Brothers GOICOURIA on the 23d of January last, to contract for captured Indians, &c.

It is also ordered that this concession gives no privilege whatever to the house of the Brothers GOICOURIA, since the supreme government of the nation holds itself free to make other contracts of a similar nature whenever it chooses.

I communicate this order of H. S. H. to your excellency, in order that you may fulfil its provisions in every particular, giving such account of its results to the supreme government as may be necessary in the premises. BONILLA.

To his Excellency the Governor of Yucatan.

Robbery of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, in Indianapolis.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, of Tuesday, says that the worst suspicions, in regard to this Bank, have proved true. The Bank has been robbed. The *Journal* says:

"The doors of the vault being pryed open, and the safe hinges broken off, it was discovered that a clean sweep had been made. It is impossible, until a careful examination of the books is made, and until correspondents are heard from, to ascertain that between $25,000 and $50,000 were taken. We understand that the cashier was seen on Saturday on the Bellefontaine train by a gentleman of his acquaintance, whom he told that he was going to Cleveland. Every accessible point was informed by telegraph yesterday of the robbery, and to-day one thousand policemen, in every quarter of the country, are endeavoring to recognise in every stranger, the description given by the lightning, of FRANK MAY.

"This young man had been esteemed by all who knew him, as most exemplary; he was a member of the church, and possessed an enviable position in society. He had many warm and devoted friends, and belonged to a highly respectable family. For several years he managed the business of his uncle, Col. ALLEN MAY, while Agent for the State in New-York, and he had many opportunities of taking twenty times the sum which, in all probability, he has with him at this time.

"In regard to this matter, Col. MAY issues the following card:

"TO THE DEPOSITORS IN THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK AT INDIANAPOLIS.—The Cashier of the Bank has left the Institution, taking with him all the available funds of the same. I suppose, from the slight examination I have been able to make of the books of the Bank, that the deposits do not exceed $5,000. I hold myself personally responsible for the same, and will in a short time so arrange that they shall be fully paid. The bill-holders have the securities deposited with the Auditor, all of which are Louisiana 6 per cent. stocks, and the law makes me individually liable for any defect. I hope to be able in a few days to make arrangements for the redemption of the bills.

A. MAY.

"A rumor that the brother of FRANK, who was cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Rensselaer, had also decamped with funds of that institution, is untrue. That gentleman left Rensselaer some months since."

MARRIED.

At Fishkill, on Thursday, Jan. 25, by Rev. F. I. Kip, AUGUSTUS BARTOW to JANE E., daughter of Mr. CHARLES L. DU BOIS.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 28, JOHN W. FRAZER, aged 41 years, 9 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family, also those of his sons-in-law, John Graham and Joseph Black, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 273 West 23d-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

In this City, on Saturday evening, Jan. 27, of croup, LEAH, only daughter of William and Jane Brolly, aged 2 years, 1 month and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of the First Reformed Presbyterian congregation, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 194 6th-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Londonderry (Ireland) papers please copy.

In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 27, after a short and severe illness, of inflammation of the lungs, AUGUSTUS GRIME.

His friends, and the friends of his brother-in-law, Geo. S. Schermerhorn, are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Holy Communion, without further notice, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 27, ANN LANSINGH, wife of Hon. Jacob S. Miller, M. D.

The funeral will take place from No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., on Monday, 29th, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Hudson, Albany and Troy papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 28, at No. [illegible] [illegible]-place, JAMES F. BURRELL, M. D., aged 24 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his father, S. W. Burrill, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, Feb. 1, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Montague-place and Clinton-street, Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 27, ADELAIDE R. PRINCE, daughter of Robert and Antoinette Prince, aged 3 years, 3 months and 5 days.

At Yonkers, at the residence of Josiah Rich, RICHARD H. PEABODY, Esq., of Keeseville, Essex Co., N. Y.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE....JAN. 27.

$1,500	Indiana State 5s	[illegible]	250	Cumb. Coal Co. ... s3	35
7,000	do.	[illegible]	25	do.	35
6,000	Virginia 6s	[illegible]	350	do. ... b60	35½
1,000	do.	[illegible]	100	do. ... s3	35
1,000	do.	[illegible]	100	do. ... b30	35
2,000	Missouri 6s	92	6	Mich. Cent. R. R.	79
5,000	do.	91½	50	Ills. Cent. R. R.	97½
6,000	do.	92	25	do.	97
4,000	Louisiana 6's	85	310	Erie Railroad ... s3	46
1,000	North Carolina 6's	98	100	do. ... s10	46
1,000	Hud. R. 1st Mtge Bds.	01	200	do. ... c	46
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds. b30	72½	100	do. ... b30	46
20,000	do. ... b60	72½	100	do. ... b3	46
6,500	do.	72¾	50	do. ... s30	46
13,000	do.	72	50	do. ... c	46
2,500	N. Y. Cen. R. Bds.	85	50	do. ... s10	46
2,000	do.	87½	275	do. ... s3	46
20	Del. & Hud. Canal Co. s3	111	100	do. ... b30	46
108	do. ... s3	111½	100	do. ... b3	46
30	Merchants' Ex. Bank	95	200	do. ... b60	46
18	Metropolitan Bank	106	200	do. ... s30	46
10	Shoe & Leather Bank	97	100	Harlem Railroad ... s15	30
100	Canton Co. ... s3	22½	500	do. ... s30	30
100	Florence & K. Joint St.	¼	300	do.	30½
250	Nic'gua Transit Co. s3	17	100	do. ... b60	31
100	do. ... b3	17	100	do. ... b60	31½
200	do. ... s30	16½	100	do. ... s3	30½
100	do. ... b60	14½	500	Reading Railroad ... s3	73
250	do. ... b30	17½	300	do.	73½
100	do. ... b45	17½	17	Hudson River R. R.	37
200	do. ... s3	16½	275	do.	37½
50	do. ... b10	17	50	do. ... b30	37
100	do. ... b60	17½	200	do. ... b10	37
18	Penn. Coal Co. ... c	104	50	do. ... b30	37
100	Cumb. Coal Co. ... s3	35	50	do. ... c	37½
200	do. ... b10	35½			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at Auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$5,700 LaCrosse and Milwaukie R. R. 8s, int. added .77
5,000 Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland R. R., 1st mort., interest added 87
10,000 Ohio and Miss. R. R., 2d mort., int. added 50½
10 shares Erie Railroad 46½
20 shares American Express Co. (at private sale) .105
20 shares Atlantic Bank 65½
10 shares North River Fire Ins. Co. 133½
10 shares Greenwich Fire Ins. Co 138½

The following sale was made at auction by A. H. MULLER & Co.:

$5,000 Chicago and Miss. R. R. 1st mort., int. added .59½

Mr. NICOLAY holds another sale to-day.

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	95¾	100	Cumb. Coal Co. ... b10	35
1,000	Kentucky 6s ... s3	103	50	do. ... b10	35
5,000	Illinois Cent R. Bs.	72	700	do. ... s3	35
1,000	Erie Income Bon ... s	103	400	do. ... b60	35
1,000	Erie Convt. Bds. '71	79	50	Nic. Transit Co. ... s3	17
1,500	Erie Bds. of '75	80	100	do. ... s3	16
5	Del. & Hud. Canal ... s3	111	200	Erie Railroad ... b60	46
100	do. ... s3	111	150	do.	46
100	Cumb. Coal Co. ... s3	35	100	do. ... b7	46
100	do. ... bnw	35	50	do. ... s60	46
50	do. ... b60	35	50	do. ... [illegible]	46
100	do.	35	100	do.	46
50	do. ... s60	35	500	Harlem Railroad	31
200	do. ... b30	35	400	do. ... b60	31
15	do.	35	100	Hudson Riv. R. R.	37
100	do. ... b60	35			

MONDAY, Jan. 29—A. M.

The Bank Clearing House, a convenient and voluntary place of common daily settlements among the City Banks themselves, grew out of and followed the law of the Legislature of 1853, requiring Weekly Statements of the daily averages of Loans, Specie, Circulation and Deposits to be advertised, under oath, by each Bank every Tuesday morning. It was not designed for any other object than to enforce prompt settlements and payments in Specie the same day, in the interexchanges between the Banks. A Clerk was appointed in common by the Associated Banks to this end, exclusively, and within the line of his duty he has conducted the business of the House with commendable promptness and courtesy; and we know of no instance in which he has failed to receive the acknowledgements of his employers and of the press, which has participated to some extent in the information collected at the House of the general Banking movement of the City. He is under the supervision of one or more able Committees of management, whose wishes, as far as we are apprised, do not extend beyond the simple purposes of a common clearance place for the settlement of accounts. If, they, or their constituents, the Associated Banks, desire to go beyond this, or to have their Counting Room in Broadway, incorporated by the Legislature or legally recognized at the Bank Department, they have failed to make it known. The fair presumption is, that if it would even be desirable in some unimportant respects, they might not think it wise to expose the whole machinery of the room, and the peculiar means taken to secure themselves, by timely information, against the contingency of failure in a weak associate, to the public view, or to public investigation as they would have to do as a corporation. That a portion of the Young America Banks of the City would like to be rid of the binding obligation to separately advertise every Tuesday their condition, under oath—not for the trifling expense of $1 a week to which it subjects them, as this for a whole year, if thought ruinous, could be saved by a little less polish to their mahogany desks—but because it is otherwise inconvenient—is barely possible. And if, by having the duty informally gone through with by their own Clerk, by the consent of the Bank Department, they could ultimately bring the whole Statement law into disuse or contempt, because of neglect or partial attention, an end would be gained which some of their number failed to compass by opposing the law originally, and by lobbying for its repeal last Winter. But the number of these Banks, we are free to hope, is now small, and their influence even less, and the probability is that full two-thirds the Banks of New-York are entirely satisfied with the Weekly Statement law, as it stands, and with their common Clearing-House, as they voluntarily established and defined its single object. If they are not so in all respects, the change they would have is not likely to look, in the one case, to a complication and extension of the Statement, such as the draft of a substitute for the law, published on Saturday contemplates, nor in the other, to the intermeddling of their Clearance Clerk with duties which properly belong to the Bank Department at Albany. Nor are they likely to be made sensible that the withholding of $1 a week each, from the DAILY TIMES, in order to gratify a very mean spirit of rivalry in two or more of the other papers, which happened not to receive the preference of the Department—because under the law only one was required to be selected—and in order to elevate the importance of their Clerk and give him more assistance, would be especially economical, even if the impudent proposition to make their statements to their own Clerk, and have them published under his exclusive supervision, could for a moment be tolerated by the State authorities.

We make these remarks with no exclusive purpose to retain the advertising "job" to which the *Journal of Commerce*, with characteristic littleness, refers, on introducing the draft of an amended law, prepared by the Bank Clerk, who stands ready to relieve us of said job, but to expose the character *of the proposition about to be made to the Legislature*, and to call the attention of the really responsible managers of the Associated Banks to what is expected to be accomplished at Albany under their passive sanction. The selection of the DAILY TIMES as the medium of advertising in one paper uniformly and all together, the Weekly Bank Statements, was the free and unsought choice of the Bank Superintendent. That it was every way proper to be made we believe the public, if not the Banks, are satisfied. That no attempt on our part has been made to magnify its profits, either by an excessive charge, or by advocating or even tolerating an increase of the number of new Banks the latter *know*. The community, we are quite sure, would be every way the gainers by putting in liquidation a dozen or so of the Banks now in operation, instead of allowing them to wait as half a dozen have already done, a violent death; in retaining only 30 or 35, or even less, instead of the 50 or 60 Banks which at one time advertised through the DAILY TIMES every Tuesday, and no reasonable argument has been left untried on our part to effect this very reform. And lest this should be thought in one sense ungrateful, we take leave to add that in the article of advertising we acknowledge no obligations to the Banks. The State of New-York has made it incumbent upon them to advertise under oath, their average weekly condition in four important departments of their business, and the State of New-York, through its proper Department, has designated the DAILY TIMES as the official paper in which, without fail, and without the intermediate agency of any party of their own selection, these advertisements shall appear.

The course of the Stock Market through the past week was one characterized by firmness rather than buoyancy. The Bulls, under the increasing ease of the Money market, which enables them to hold their purchases without much difficulty, have evinced neither a disposition to realize to any marked extent, nor to follow up the market to higher rates. The contrast selling on the part of the Bears, in like spirit, has not been permitted to depress prices materially, so that the week wound up with about the same bids for three or four of the leading Road Stocks and the more prominent descriptions of Bonds, as on Saturday, 20th inst. The chief intermediate rise was in Cumberland Coal shares, and the principal decline was in Harlem Railroad. The transactions through the week were quite large in Erie and Illinois Central Bonds and in Virginia State Stocks. On Tuesday there was a decided advance in the rates of Foreign Exchange, which was availed of to depress the Stock market, and created a little apprehension in regard to the early resumption of specie exports, but as the *Pacific* on Wednesday carried out only $75,000 in Specie, and the *Hermann* on Saturday—notwithstanding about a quarter of a million of Foreign Coin awaited an export demand—took only $22,000, this influence has about passed away. The chances are that the leading Bankers, this week, may demand even fuller rates for bills to go by the Boston steamer, but no considerable movement of Specie is looked for, and the Stock Exchange must have some new cause of excitement, before moving materially one way or the other, from its present tone of firmness.

The Foreign Import of the week, including the dry goods table in our last paper, amounted to $2,053,774 against $5,472,717, the corresponding week of last year. For the current Treasury year, commencing the 1st July last, to the present date the aggregate import of foreign merchandise amounts to $96,270,000, against $111,199,000 to same date the previous Treasury year. The domestic exports of the week, exclusive of Specie, were $1,407,588, against $1,179,935 the corresponding week of last year. For the Treasury year to date, the Exports are $39,330,000, against $40,486,000 to the same date the previous Treasury year. There was an export during the week of $97,000 in gold and silver, against $334,000, the corresponding week last year. The total Specie export for the Treasury year to date is $29,128,000, against $19,965,000 to same date the previous Treasury year. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon was $2,891,286, against $2,736,406 at the close of Saturday week. Owing to the receipt on Thursday of about $1,300,000 gold from California, the Bank Statement to be made up to-day is expected to show a further accession to the Specie reserve, although some gold coin has been transferred to the Southern Banks.

The rates of discount on paper have further declined during the week, outside of Bank, and there has been increased liberality shown to their mercantile customers by the Banks. Interest rules from 7 to 10 ⅌ cent. on prime paper, and 10@12 on fair names. Foreign bills close irregular, but with a firm look, both on London at 109@109½, and on the Continent, 5.15@5.13¾ on Paris,—the market well cleared of choice transient bills.

The exports of the principal items of produce for the week compared with the corresponding year have been as follows:

	185[illegible] Quantity.	Value.	185[illegible] Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, bales	2,949	$237,508	1,633	$130,468
Flour, bbls.	26,455	297,058	15,296	184,976
Wheat, bushels	57,995	125,756	—	—
Corn, bushels	69,228	71,361	34,399	37,068
Corn Meal, bbls.	3,400	12,651	2,332	11,530
Beef, bbls.	1,284	22,759	1,325	24,756
Pork, bbls.	1,625	19,560	4,127	54,461
Total produce		$807,698		$404,172
Miscellaneous		600,[illegible]		775,763
Total exp'ts for the week		$1,407,588		$1,179,935

It will be remembered by some of our business readers that our annual Gold tables for 1854, at the close of the year, were made up on the basis of the amounts monthly manifested at San Francisco, instead, as heretofore, from the monthly deposits at the Philadelphia Mint,—the latter having ceased to be relied upon for prepared bars and ingots, by the establishment of the Branch Mint in California and the Assay Office in New-York. The aggregate amount which was reported as received on the Atlantic side, from the shipments manifested at San Francisco, we made $48,065,000; and adding 10 ⅌ cent. for transient or small sums brought by passengers and in Express packages, the aggregate was made $52,871,000. These figures are nearly borne out by the annual Gold tables made up, and now to hand, from San Francisco, the amount manifested, including the sums which went to England direct from Panama, but of course exclusive of the Gold in the hands of passengers, being $51,282,000. The product of Gold for the year, in California, is made $57,715,000, against $56,500,000 in 1853; the sum of $6,433,000 being deposited for coinage in the Branch Mint, of which $5,225,000 had been disbursed in Coin, and $1,208,000 remained undrawn at the close of the year. The product of Gold from California, since the discoveries in that extraordinary State, at the close of 1848 to the end of the year 1854, we published on the 3d of January, as $291,200,000, of which $251,200,000 had been received in the Atlantic States, and $40,000,000 as probably absorbed in California or exported to other points direct. The *Placer Times* of San Francisco makes the sum $298,243,000, including $40,000,000 as probably carried out of the State during this period in the hands of passengers. Next to the satisfactory assurance that the product of the last year exceeded that of any of its predecessors, showing that this source of increasing wealth in the precious metal has neither failed nor is likely to give out, is the fact that we are enabled to measure, with some degree of certainty, the actual results of the five years' mining since the California discovery. It is also a source of consolation against the hard times, that as much as $130,000,000 of this vast sum has been retained in our country, though had our revenue policy been directed with more wisdom at Washington, and our Domestic Industry been cared for, as against European competition, the amount could as readily have been doubled, and the vast debt incurred abroad, which even $150,000,000 in Gold and Silver has scarcely half satisfied, saved to our own people.

The British Government is the trustee of the Savings Banks and other friendly societies of the Kingdom, to the amount, on the 20th November last, of $180,540,000, divided:

To Savings Banks	$169,545,000
Other Societies	10,995,000
Total	$180,540,000
Government Funds held	174,185,000
Interest paid since 1817	134,5[illegible]
New Deposits since 1817	130,250,000

The Chancellor of the Exchequer now proposes to cancel, as to this trust, $166,680,000 of the Government funds held, and to create in their stead what is to be called a "State Deposit Account," to the credit of which $120,000,000 is to be placed, being about two-thirds of the sum of $180,540,000 due. On this credit 3 ⅌ cent. interest is to be paid quarterly, and the interest reinvested in Government funds. The object is to give to the Exchequer at this time the use of a corresponding amount of money without directly creating a new funded debt.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad was held at Pittsburg last week. The attendance was large, and both the New-York and Foreign interest represented. The report of the President and Directors makes a large show of business, but develops the unpleasant information that the late Treasurer of the Company, W. LARIMER, Jr., is in default, by his suspension of payment to the amount of $98,628, and that the Board in consequence of this fact, and other unavailable investments, are unable to declare the usual cash dividend of 4 ⅌ cent. Their nominal profits for the past six months are in excess of the previous half year, and they propose a stock dividend of 5 ⅌ cent. instead of cash, leaving a surplus of $50,000, after charging the whole debt against Mr. LARIMER to profit and loss. The Board, it further appears, have aided one of the connecting lines, the Ohio and Indiana, to the amount of $308,000, taking its 7 ⅌ cent. bonds in pay, which are now among the assets of the Company. The Bills Payable of the Company—or floating debt—have been increased by the purchase of new equipment and the causes just referred to, from $349,718 to $437,808, and it is left to the Board to determine how this sum shall be disposed of or funded. The present capital stock is $2,451,700; the funded debt, $3,219,000—together, $5,670,700, or $330,300 less than is allowed by the extreme limit of the charter for the capital of the Road. The present limit is $3,000,000 for the share capital alone, and, as the Income Bonds are being converted, it will be necessary to avail of the reserved privilege of going beyond this limit. On this capital cost of $5,670,700, and bills payable $437,808, the gross earnings of the Road for 1854 were $1,111,626; the transportation, expenses and repairs, $499,508; net $612,118, exclusive of the interest received from bonds held on the connecting roads. Out of this sum, the year's interest on the debt of the Company has been paid, and a half-yearly dividend of 4 ⅌ cent. paid on the stock in July. The sum paid for additional equipments in 1854 was $222,363; the aid to the Ohio and Indiana Road, as above, $308,000; together, $527,363, against an increase in gross earnings over 1853 of $466,621, or about $246,000 net. We had previously heard complaint made of the loan to the Ohio and Indiana Road, but it was supposed the operation would not prevent a cash dividend out of the business of the six months, until the present report revealed other sources of expenditure and loss.

Port Wines of 1854.

From the London Times.

The Custom-House list of port wines exported from Oporto during the past year has been received, from which it appears that the total quantity was [illegible] pipes, being a decrease of 16,550 pipes from that of 1853. The principal shippers were Sandeman & Co., [illegible] pipes; Cockburn & Co., 2,390; Martinez & Co., [illegible]; J. D. Harris, 2,299; Graham & Co., 1,884; Offley & Co., [illegible]; Hunt & Co., 1,563; Morgan & Co., [illegible]; Holdsworth & Co., 1,056; Bruno, Silva & Co., 1,005; all others figured under 1,000 pipes. The quantities to each country were as follows: To Great Britain 23,631 pipes, against [illegible] in 1853; Brazil, 1,874; Canada, [illegible]; Hamburg, 394; Australia, 630, against 2,921 in 1853; Sweden, [illegible]; Denmark, [illegible]; United States, [illegible]; Portuguese Possessions, 245; Newfoundland, 162; Russia, 64; Prussia, [illegible]; France, 13; Holland, 10.

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Jan. 27.

Cotton has been in fair demand during the week, and the market closes firm without any particular change in prices from our last quotations. The Wool market remains inactive. Sales 51,100 lbs. In Printing Cloths the sales have been 61,400 pieces.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

The sales of COTTON on Monday and Tuesday reached 12,000 bales, at 7¾c.@8c. for Middling.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 25.

Our COTTON market has been dull to-day, and the tendency is downward. Sales 5,000 bales at 7¼c.@7¾ for Middling.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship [illegible]—[illegible]

In steamship Northern Light, for San Juan—[illegible]

In steamship Augusta, for Savannah—[illegible]

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg—S. Schlesinger, Miss Anna Randolph, H. Jackson, Mrs. John Semple, Miss Virginia Randolph, Patrick Meinchohir, lady and family, Michael O'Maley, M. Dumond, J. D. Wheeler, Miss Ester [illegible], Rev. John White, E. S. Gilbert, Peter F. Good, F. H. Hood, G. H. Nichols and lady, Zachariah Orms, and 26 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In packet-ship Northumberland, from London and Portsmouth—A. Renolds and daughter, F. H. Crum, Wm. Sinclair, Rosa Sinclair.

In clipper-ship Dreadnought, from Liverpool—Gustavus Beckers, Esq., John Brady, Esq., and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ... 7 13 | Sun sets ... 5 13 | Moon sets ... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook ... [illegible] | Gov. Island .. [illegible] | Hell Gate ... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK. SATURDAY, JAN. 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, San Juan, Nic., Chas. Morgan; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Southerner, Ewan, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships G. L. Barney, Barney, New-Orleans, [illegible]; City of New-York, Moses, Liverpool, [illegible]; American Union, Caldwell, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Irene, Williams, New-Orleans, [illegible]; Creole, Pierce, New-Orleans, [illegible].

Barks Gertrude, Crocker, Calcutta, Crosby, Crocker & Co.; Delphos, Soule, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Brigs Granada, McCurven, Ciudad Bolivar, [illegible]; Isadora, Dutch, Cardenas, master.

Schrs. Altiva, (Port.) Antonio, Oporto, [illegible]; W. H. Hazard, Saunders, St. Marks, Brodie & Pettes; [illegible]

Propellers Caledonia, Morley, Baltimore, [illegible]; M. Sandford, Sandford, Philadelphia, [illegible].

Sloop F. Brown, Gardner, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Ship Eliza Mallory, (of Mystic,) Williams, New-Orleans 23 ds., with cotton, &c., to [illegible]. Had experienced heavy weather during the passage, lost bulwarks, &c.

Bark Pintinque, (Brem.) Brady, Providence, in ballast to master.

Schr. Rebecca, Wiggins, Petersburg, with flour and tobacco to J. Hunter & Sons.

Schr. Samuel Hall, Daniels, Cornwall's Bridge, with corn to master.

Schr. G. J. Jones, ——, Boston 3 ds.

WIND—Sunrise, W., and fresh; meridian, do.; sunset, W.

Arrived.... SUNDAY, Jan. 28.

Ship Dreadnought, (clipper,) Samuels, Liverpool [illegible] ds., with mdse. and [illegible] cabin and steerage passengers to E. Ogden.

Ship Northumberland, (packet,) Spencer, London and 25 ds. from Portsmouth, with mdse. and 61 passengers to Griswold, Morgan & Wiley.

Bark Kosmos, (Brem.) Wenke, Machias 20 ds. with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has experienced heavy weather, lost sails, spars, &c.

Brig Shibboleth, (of Richmond, Me.,) Parker, Philadelphia 3 ds. with coal to W. Martin.

Brig Sitka, (of East Machias) Gallison, Attakapas 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co.

Sloop E. Sprague, Fish, Wareham, nails to Sprague & Co.

BELOW—2 ships, anchored on the Bar.

WIND—Sunrise, N. N. E.; meridian, N. N. E.; sunset, E. N. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Hermann, Higgins, Bremen; Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, San Juan; Augusta, Lyon, Savannah; Southerner, Ewan, Charleston; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk; ship Adelaide, Williams, San Francisco.

Sld. on Sunday—Ship Henry Clay, Caulkins, for Liverpool.

Spoken, &c.

Jan. 1, off Bardsey Island, was passed ship Orient, [illegible], from Liverpool for New-York. Same time, was passed ship Universe, Cave, from Liverpool for New-York.

Jan. 6, off Tuskar, was passed ship Lightning, Wright, from Liverpool for Australia.

Jan. 10, off Cork, brig Edward and Anne, from Palermo for Liverpool.

Jan. 15, lat. 41 42, lon. 61 23, was passed steamship [illegible], from New-York for Southampton and Havre.

Jan. 22, lat. 33, lon. 78, bark Chase, from Attakapas for New-York.